MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating

The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,495 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

BIG NAVY DAY FETE WILL BE OBSERVED COMING WEDNESDAY

Japan Sea Victory to Be Celebrated on Grand Scale

6-DAY PROGRAM BEGINS

Highlight Will Be Parade Staged by Joint Army And Navy Bands

The 37th anniversary of Navy Day, the first to the observed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will be commemorated on an unprecedentedly large scale. The occasion falling on May 27, is outstandingly significant, because of the series of brilliant successes achieved by the peerless Imperial Navy Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, off Malaya and Java and in the Coral Sea.

Preliminary events celebrating Navy Day marking Japan's signal victory over the Czarist Russian Baltic Fleet in the Battle of the Japan Sea were started on Friday.

Climaxing the six-day celebrations, the program on Navy Day, proper, which falls on Wednesday, will be most significant. One of the day's most attractive events will be a joint Army and Navy large scale music parade through the streets. These bands will start from the plaza in front of Tokyo Station at 8:30 a.m.

Lectures and Entertainments

Commemorative lecture meetings and entertainments suited for the occasion will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, Gunjin Kaikan, theaters and others. Exhibitions centering on Japanese submarines, the Naval Academy, which is the cradle of the officers of the Imperial Navy, boy aviators and others mainly related to the Navy will be promoted at various department stores of this city.

The Yokosuka Naval Station has decided to send a landing party, led by Commander Jotora Hayashida and a naval band to Tokyo on Navy Day.

After worshipping at the Imperial Palace and Yasukuni Shrine, the landing party, led by the Navy band, will parade through the streets.

Tomorrow, Sunday, the Naval Station will send its band to play at a Navy Day Commemoration Concert to be held at the Hibiya open air music stand. On Tuesday and Wednesday the naval band attached to the Station will play music on board the Mikasa, once the flagship of Fleet Admiral Heihachiro Togo of the Battle of the Japan Sea fame, at Yokosuka. The music will be broadcast. Many other functions commemorating the event will be held in the city and other large cities of this country.

Enemy Arms Exhibited

Weapons of British and American forces and other trophies captured by the Japanese Navy in the Pacific hostilities are the chief attractions of three exhibitions now being held in the capital in connection with Navy Day, which will be observed on May 27, reports Domei.

Rifles, swords and flags used by British and American forces are being exhibited at the Matsuzakaya Department Store, Ueno, while a United States naval ensign that had flown at Cavite, Luzon Island, and a miniature model warship found aboard a captured enemy warship are on display at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Shinjuku.

Famous Paintings to Be Shown

The oil-paintings, "Japan Sea Battle" and "Admiral Togo on the bridge of the flagship Mikasa," by the late Artist Seitaro Tojo have been reproduced and will be shown to the public on the occasion of Navy Day.

The historic paintings are kept in the Tokyo Naval Club at present, and the Aoyama Naval Hall had previously requested that reproductions of them be made by artists Matsunosuke Sashima and Renzo Kita. Later it solicited the services of many other artists and work was recently completed. The reproductions were installed in the Japan Sea Battle Memorial Room of the same hall on May 21.

U.S. TRAFFIC VOLUME LESS

Lack of Gasoline Causes Dearth of Cars on Streets

Domei

GENEVA, May 21.—The tight restrictions on gasoline in the United States have wrought a radical change in the appearance of that country's usually traffic-clogged streets.

Especially in the thoroughfares of Manhattan, which hitherto had been teeming with motor vehicles, is the lack of traffic markedly evident.

Secondhand cars are offered for sale by the thousands, but nobody is interested on account of the difficulty in obtaining fuel to run them.

Chungking Rowdies Attack Papal Envoy; Vatican Is Angered

Domei

BERLIN, May 21.—Bishop Louis Jantzen, delegate in Chungking of the Holy See, has been subjected to mob attack unavoidably resulting in a serious breach in diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Chungking regime, a Transocean message reported here today from Vatican City. In this connection, the La Correspondentzia, organ of the Holy See, has declared that the brief announcement by the Chungking regime flatly denying the attack has caused deep misgiving among the authorities of the Holy See. The Vatican regards the incident as showing a lack of friendship on the part of Chungking, even if the attack upon the envoy ended only in slight injury, the Vatican organ stated.

CHOSEN YOUNG MEN TO GUARD PRISONERS

Several Thousand to Be Employed for Special Duty By Army

FEEL GREATLY HONORED

Will Be Stationed at Camps Where Anglo-U.S. Captured Are Interned

The Chosen Government-General at the request of the Japanese Army has decided to employ several thousand promising Chosenese youths as Army employes to engage in supervising the war prisoners of the United States and Britain who are being interned at various places as a consequence of the smashing victories over the enemy in the War of Greater East Asia, the press section of the Government-General announced today.

The communique, as translated by Domei, is as follows:

"At the request of the Army, it has been decided that several thousand able Chosenese young men will be employed to supervise the Anglo-American prisoners who are now being interned at various places.

"It is the greatest honor, not only for the Chosenese youths, but also for all the people of Chosen that such a weighty task has been allotted to Chosenese young men, in addition to the employment of many young men in Chosen for national services due to the recent enforcement of the National Requisition Ordinance.

"The mission of those to be engaged in this task is not merely to superintend the Anglo-American prisoners, but to lead them in such a manner as to make them recognize the superiority of the Japanese people and thus cherish profound esteem toward the Japanese Empire.

"Their duties are very important, especially in view of the recent decision to enforce the military conscription system in Chosen.

"Following selection among the applicants by the authorities concerned in various provinces south of Kogen Province, those selected will be given necessary training for about two months, and then sent to their respective posts.

"The Army authorities are expected to accord them careful and considerate treatment.

"Those employed, bearing in mind the important mission above-mentioned, should act in such a way as to accomplish their duties as Japanese subjects, through which to enhance the prestige of the Empire which is the leader nation of East Asia."

EAST ASIA YOUTHS MEET

270 Representatives From Various Nations in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, May 22.—The East Asia Youth Convention was held at the Concordia Hall here at 1 p.m. today, attended by Premier Marshal Chang Ching-hui in his capacity as President of the Concordia Association, and other high officials of the Manchoukuo Government as well as by 270 representatives from various countries in East Asia.

At the meeting, the representatives exchanged views on the construction of Greater East Asia, pledging their close collaboration for this purpose. A special banquet will be given at the Capital Restaurant this evening.

Undersea Line Completed

Japan's first undersea railway, between Moji and Shimonoseki, was completed Friday, reports Domei. Formal inspection of the new link will be held in the middle part of next month by the officials of the Railway Ministry.

CHUNGKING JITTERY AS BOMBING SEASON IS RAPIDLY NEARING

City Completely Upset, Fearing Fierce Attack by Japanese Air Force

EVACUATION DIFFICULT

Cholera Epidemic Hits Kunming With Arrival of Remnants From Burma

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 22.—According to a report from Chungking, the authorities there are now frantically seeking ways and means to have the citizens evacuate the city in view of the fact that the "bombing season" for the Imperial Air Corps is fast approaching.

Only those with official positions are being allowed to remain, but even these persons must have special permits. However, due to lack of transportation to carry out this large-scale exodus, as well as to the lack of foodstuffs and the threat from bandits, the evacuees are hesitating to leave.

As a consequence, the confusion in that city is reported to be daily mounting.

Bringing More Woes

Domei

CANTON, May 22.—Due to the growing lack of goods and the resultant soaring of prices in areas under Chungking influence, there is a noticeable tendency among officials to assume a "don't give a rap" attitude.

To counteract this situation, the authorities have decided to extend a three point program to these malcontents in an attempt to dissipate the pervading dissatisfaction.

1. All officials are to receive special ration of necessary goods.
2. An extra allowance of 80 yuan a month is to be given.
3. Families of officials are to be encouraged to take up handiwork in their spare time, the authorities guaranteeing their sale.

Growing Antipathy Seen

However, this plan of extending aid only to officials has aroused public antipathy and the Chungking Government authorities, at present, are finding their perplexities steadily mounting.

In the midst of the chaos now prevailing in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, due to the flocking of the Chinese remnants being pursued by the Japanese Forces which are continuing smashing drives into the province, the citizens there are now panic-stricken over the outbreak of a cholera epidemic among Chinese overseas merchants who have evacuated there from Burma, according to information gathered here today.

Every available measure is being taken by authorities of the province to check the spread of the epidemic,

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Gen. Wainwright's Cowardly Behavior During Corregidor Negotiation Revealed

A vivid account of the cowardly behavior of the vanquished commander, Lieutenant-General Jonathan W. Wainwright, and his colleagues during the historic negotiation for the surrender of Corregidor is given by Kazumaro Uno, a member of the Army Press Corps who acted as an interpreter, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reports from Shanghai.

"The negotiation for surrender began when a motor launch carrying Lieutenant-General Wainwright and eight subordinates approached the Mariveles coast, white flag symbolizing surrender flying atop the mast," Mr. Uno told the reporter.

"When the American general tried to lead the negotiation in his favor by saying that he was only the commander-in-chief of the forces at Corregidor and not of the Southwest Pacific," Mr. Uno said, "Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, indignant over the attitude taken by the enemy general, said:

"'This is no time for foxy tricks. Go back to Corregidor, and let us continue fighting, man to man.'

"As soon as the words left the lips of Lieutenant-General Homma, the face of the enemy Commander turned deathly pale and he was trembling. As the Japanese Commander kicked back his chair to rise, Lieutenant-General Wainwright pulled at my sleeves and appealed in a broken voice to do something. Cowardice was the only fit word for his behavior.

"'If the power of your authority is limited to Corregidor only,' Lieutenant-General Homma continued, 'then I have nothing further to discuss with you. I would advise that you propose surrender to . . . ., the Commander of the siege forces who is on the island already. By virtue of the Bushido spirit, I shall guarantee your safety. Now, hurry back!'

"Lieutenant-General Wainwright, however, seemed to doubt the Japanese Commander's words so that one of the Japanese staff officers offered to escort the enemy officers back to the island, and apart from myself, he took with him a few other Japanese soldiers. During the next hour, from the time the launch left Mariveles until it reached Corregidor, the enemy general constantly expressed an unwarranted fear that he might be killed by the Japanese.

"The quay at the island was completely blasted by the Japanese bombardments so that the Japanese staff officer jumped into the water and waded toward the shore. The defeated general, however, instructed one of the American soldiers to pack him on his back to reach the land.

"While we were still en route to the enemy headquarters, the big guns at Mariveles started barking and rapidly increased in intensity, every shell scoring a direct hit on the objective with deadly accuracy. Severeity of the Japanese fire so frightened the American officers that they became unable to walk another step.

"Hysterically shouting, 'We'll be killed! We'll be killed!', the American Commander-in-Chief, of all people, even had tears in his eyes! However, assuring that they would be safe so long as we were with them, we finally coaxed them to stagger into the secret chamber of their Headquarters.

"The first thing that struck us when we entered the headquarters was the luxury inside. There were ample provisions to sustain the troops for the next six months quite easily, and ammunition was stacked high on the ground.

"Every room was more luxuriously decorated and equipped than

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

BRITISH EXPLOSIVES INFERIOR

LISBON, May 22.—In connection with the attack on the Prinz Eugen, the British public is discussing the weak explosive power of the British torpedoes, a London correspondent of the Madrid paper, Ya, said.

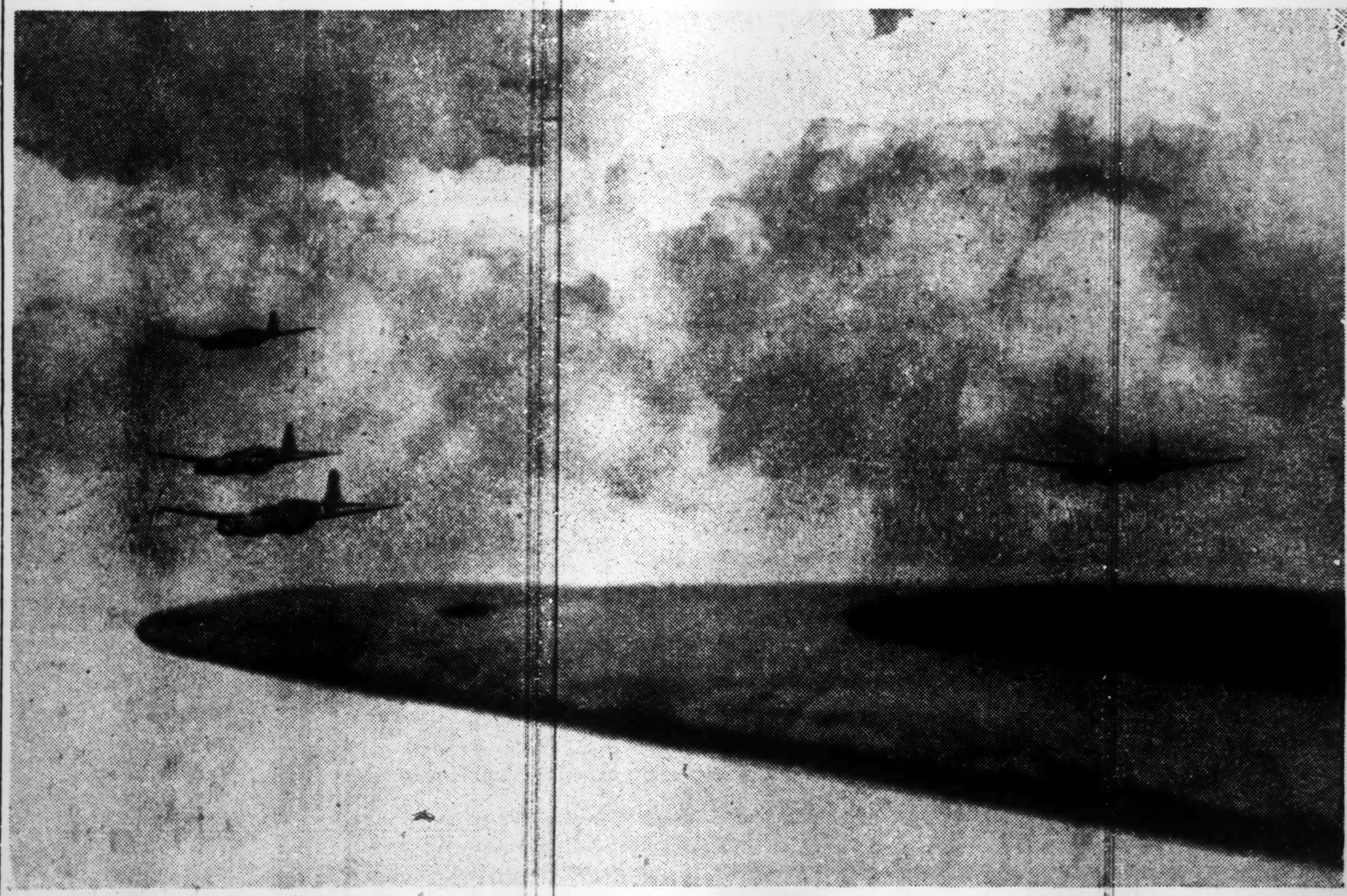
LONDON PAPER RAPS GOVERNMENT FOR DEFEATS

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Warning that a successful Japanese drive against China and India would make the British position black beyond hope, a London daily stressed today that the optimistic views existing in Britain have no basis in reality and are not founded on facts. "A series of defeats from Hongkong to Burma show less-inspired military strategy unprecedented in British history," the paper pointed out, adding that Nelson's tradition of "always getting close to the enemy" seems to have changed to "always getting as far away as possible."

U.S. WORRIED OVER FATE OF CHUNGKING

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Repeated broadcasts from Chungking for urgent aid have caused a great deal of anxiety in Washington circles. A Washington Star war correspondent said: "Viewed from the smashing advance of the Japanese Forces, it must be expected that Chungking China, as an ally, will soon be lost."

Army Wings Over Burma Front



Remnants of the badly defeated Anglo-Chungking troops on the Burma front may beat hasty retreats but they can never hope to keep out of range of the terrific striking power of the Imperial Air Corps. They will be bombed and machine-gunned by Japanese planes until they are completely wiped out. Above, a powerful squadron of Japanese planes is seen flying in formation on their way to blast Sagaing. (Passed by War Ministry).

THAI MISSION CHIEF SENDS THANKS WIRE TO FOREIGN MINISTER

Express Heartfelt Gratitude For Warm Welcome Received During Visit

LAUDS JAPAN'S MISSION

Kasumigaseki Head Sends Reply to Thai Leader—Hails Friendship

Expressing heartfelt gratitude for the warm reception extended it not only by the Japanese Government but by the entire people of the nation, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayhna Sena, leader of the Thai Congratulation Mission, sent a cable of appreciation to Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, upon the former's departure for home from Fukuoka.

The telegraphic message follows:

"The Thai Special Mission has completed one of the most pleasant and instructive tours of the cities of national importance and places of interest, thus terminating happily the high mission entrusted by my Government to visit Japan.

Impressed by Greatness

"It is only with gratification that I beg to record to Your Excellency our impression of your Great Nation which, with its military and economic strength as well as unshakable resolve and unity of purpose, is embarked upon the successful prosecution of the war for the freedom and stability of Greater East Asia.

"We brought with us the desire of the Thai Government and people for the furtherance and strengthening of the relationship and understanding between our two countries, and we are moved, above all, by the most cordial and wholehearted welcome extended to us by your Government.

"Moreover, we have been warmly received not only by the Prefectural and Municipal authorities, but also by private organizations and the population at large.

"Such manifestation of friendship will no doubt find a ready response in the hearts of the Thai people and cannot fail to cement the already close relationship and cooperation between the two nations in the greatest solidarity.

"I, on behalf of the Thai Special Mission and in my own name, tender to Your Excellency and through you to the Japanese Government and people a heartfelt expression of our gratitude and appreciation for all the care and facilities we have received and all the courtesies and hospitality we have enjoyed in the course of our visit to this country."

Togo Wires Reply

The reply of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo to the message received from Lieutenant General Phya Phahol Pholphayhna Sena, head of the Thai Mission of Congratulation, expressing deepest appreciation to the Japanese Government

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ABE WARNS DIET MEMBERS SPECIAL SESSION WILL FOCUS ATTENTION OF ENTIRE WORLD

Over 300 Parliamentarians Affiliated With Rule-Aid Body Present

PURPOSE TO WIN WAR

Former Premier Asks Careful Deliberation of All Government Bills

SAYS LEGISLATURE EPOCHAL

Diet members affiliated with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, organized Wednesday to help systematize and concentrate the nation's political power, and comprising an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, gathered together for the first time Friday afternoon and listened for about 20 minutes to General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the association, regarding matters he hoped they would bear in mind constantly during the two-day extraordinary Diet session on May 27 and 28.

Abe Confident of Victory

The General, a former Premier, told his hearers that he was convinced, now that the foundation for the systematizing and concentrating of nations political power had firmly been laid, that the entire world would be in no doubt about the grim resolution of the people of the Japanese nation to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a finish, and the position into which they had worked themselves where they would be certain of marching on to final victory.

The soldier-statesman expected his auditors to be circumspect about their movements at the session. He said every one of them would be watched by the people and by the outside world, and asked them to comport in a manner which would demonstrate to the nations of the world that the political structure which is being perfected, which is peculiar to Japan, is a glory in the world's political history.

The meeting was held at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi for half an hour from 3 p.m., followed an hour later by the gathering of members of the other chamber.

There were present practically all Lower House legislators in Tokyo, numbering more than 300.

The proceedings were opened by an address of General Abe.

The General, who headed the commission that recommended candidates in the April general election, then outlined to his auditors the plan for the line of action to be taken by the association in achieving the ideal of an Imperial rule assistance Diet structure.

When his address was at an end, he named floor managers of the association and directors of an association department whose task will be to inquire into the bills which will come up for discussion at the Diet session.

Hashimoto Submits Report

Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, director of the general affairs bureau of the association, submitted his report.

A discussion followed on the policy of the association in the Diet. The upshot was the decision to leave the matter of selecting candidates for the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives to General Abe, and commit to the care of the floor managers of the association matters connected with the organization of various committees of the Lower House including the one to draft the reply of the House to the Imperial Rescript which will open the coming Diet session.

The substance of General Abe's speech was to the following effect:

"Each day brings news of fresh victories scored by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

"The accomplishments of our forces since the last Diet session are remarkable beyond measure.

"In the battles of the Indian Ocean and the Coral Sea, the combined enemy naval forces were crushed. The result of the operations against the Philippine Islands and Burma is that these enemy territories have been brought under the control of the Imperial Army.

"The fact that the whole wide area embracing Greater East Asia is now under Japanese domination, combined with the new development of the war situation in Europe which is marked by the assumption of a general offensive by Japan's allies, holds out the promise of an early trampling of America and Britain to dust and ruin.

"The 80th session of the Imperial Diet comes at a time when the situation is in a most critical stage.

"The Government has decided on bills to present to the coming Diet. They all are measures which are absolutely necessary to conduct a vic-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Air Units Again Blast Moresby, States Enemy G.H.Q.

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The Japanese Air Force again carried out an intense bombing raid on Port Moresby, New Guinea, today according to an announcement issued by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces as reported in a Melbourne dispatch.

2-DAY DIET SESSION SLATED NEXT WEEK

Will Be Convoked Monday—Shipbuilding Principal Item For Discussion

BUDGETARY BILLS ON TAPIS

To Construct Standard-Type Vessels to Bolster Nation's Mercantile Fleet

The Government is laying plans for the two-day extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet on May 27 and 28 which will be convoked next Monday and organized the following day.

The session will see the completion of the work remaining to be done by the Government before it can be sure that the nation is organized to permit it to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

To Build Vessels

The principal bills with which the coming session will be presented by the Government would effectuate the plan to construct standard-type vessels to bolster the nation's mercantile fleet which was outlined to the Cabinet by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board on May 12.

At the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday morning all bills which the Government intend to lay before the coming session were approved.

In all there are five of them, two legislative and the others budgetary. All of them excepting one deals with the shipbuilding project.

The legislative bills are the Industrial Equipment Corporation revision bill and the bill revising the law concerning accommodation of credits to shipbuilders and indemnification of losses sustained by them.

The budgetary bills are:

1. Bill appropriating funds for the improvement of facilities for the education of seamen.
2. Bill requesting money to pay expenses incidental to the enforcement of the planned shipbuilding project and to meet the cost of contracts entered into outside the budget.
3. Bill providing for the maintenance of the Greater East Asia Council.

These monetary bills will be in the form of supplementary budgets for the 1942-43 fiscal year.

To Alter Regulations

The Industrial Equipment Corporation revision bill would change the regulations governing the company to permit it to realize the Government's planned shipping scheme.

The corporation would be placed under the direct supervision of the Communications Minister.

The principal business of the company would be to place orders for standard-type merchant vessels and sell such vessels at prices adjudged appropriate by a commission created for the purpose.

The corporation might undertake on its own account the construction and improvement of shipbuilding equipment for general shipbuilders.

To enable the corporation to perform the new task the limit would be increased on debentures the company is permitted to issue.

The aim of the proposed revision of the law concerning accommodation of credits to shipbuilders and indemnification of losses sustained by them is to make low interest credits available to shipping men in building vessels or in purchasing standard-type merchant vessels from the Industrial Equipment Corporation.

The additional funds needed by the Industrial Equipment Corporation would for the most part be made available by the Japan Industrial Bank.

The Wartime Bank might make loans to shipbuilders. The terms would be the same as those of loans by the Japan Industrial Bank.

As a matter of principle the Wartime Bank would be responsible for meeting the requirements of shipping men in need of funds for construction and improvement of shipbuilding equipment.

466 DIET MEMBERS TO OFFER PRAYERS

Members Will Worship Before Imperial Palace and Meiji And Yasukuni Shrines

The 466 newly elected Diet members are expected to offer prayers before the Imperial Palace and pay homage to the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines on Monday before attending the convocation of the 80th Diet which will be held that morning. They will pledge to work for the realization of the proposed consolidation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Diet.

This decision was made by the Dai Nippon Movement with Shigeo Morita as its sponsor. Mr. Moriya sent letters to the members asking them to vow for the realization of the consolidation of the Diet by consecrating and purifying themselves through Shinto prayers and ablutions and paying homage to the Imperial Palace and the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines. He made this proposal in view of the fact that the guiding principles based on Shintoism underlie the Imperial Rule Assistance national structure under which the recent general election was held.

On Monday, the 466 new Diet members are expected to assemble at the office of the Meiji Shrine at 6 a.m. Twenty-five of their representatives will purify their bodies and minds by means of Shinto prayers and ablutions, pay homage to the Sanctuary of the Shrine, and offer congratulations and sacred leaves to the altar. They will then pray for the realization of the consolidation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Diet and for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

Later the 466 Diet members will proceed to the Yasukuni Shrine on 10 buses and will pray for the war-dead.

Following this, they will line up in front of the Imperial Palace and offer prayers and shout Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor. Then they will attend the first special session of the Diet.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, May 23, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Shipbuilding Program

HOCHI—The provisions of the bill calling for the revision of the appropriations for the ship construction program which is to be presented to the 80th special session of the Diet as a most important bill, was made public at the regular session of the Cabinet which was held on Friday.

Needless to say, the realization of a shipbuilding program is of most urgent necessity at this time when Japan is prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia. It is a matter of great felicitation that the bill providing for the revision and additional appropriations for the shipbuilding program has been decided to be presented to the forthcoming 80th special session of the Diet.

As regards the revision, it is planned that the Government shall replenish such funds to be raised by banking and other financial organizations in addition to redeeming any losses these institutions might suffer.

The standard ships which will be constructed are to be disposed of to the shipping business concerns at Government-fixed prices, thus enabling all shipbuilders to be free of any anxiety in carrying out their shipbuilding program.

Traffic Training Campaign

CHUGAI SHOGYO—That the maintenance of transportation power and its positive expansion is a matter calling for urgency under wartime conditions, needs no mention.

The terrific congestion caused these days is due not only to faulty transportation means, but also, or rather greatly, to deterioration in traffic etiquette among the people at large. The condition is such that it is now impossible to alleviate the over-crowdedness simply by improving the transportation facilities so that it is necessary to effect a reform in traffic etiquette.

The decision currently reached by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to stipulate July 8, the sixth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, as the day to launch a traffic training campaign, therefore, must be considered as highly significant. We do not hesitate in according wholehearted support to this movement.

One of the eight articles specified in the traffic training is to cultivate a conciliatory spirit among the passengers, but the public must be extremely careful not to impose too much on others' kindness, but to share and share alike by exercising forbearance. It is also advisable to refrain from taking non-urgent or pleasure trips during the so-called rush hours.

It will go a long way toward mitigating the unfavorable traffic conditions if the competent authorities will take appropriate measures in restricting the lesser important travelers and transportation of non-urgent goods.

Old Fapi Depreciating

MIYAKO—Depreciation of the Chungking dollar, known as old fapi, in the shape of notes issued by the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and Agriculture Bank of China has been presaged since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This was instanced when the Yokohama Specie Bank fixed the official quotation of its military scrips on the basis of that of the Central Reserve Bank of China on March 9. This policy unbalanced the parity of quotations between the new and old scrips. On March 31, taking advantage of the founding of the new National Government of China at Nanking, that regime declared and enforced the policy of its new legal tender going off from its linkage to the old fapi. Since then the value of fapi has been falling steadily until it dropped to 66 to 100 yuan of the Nanking dollar on May 22, threatening to fall further. This miserable depression faithfully reflects the real military, political and economic strength of the Chungking regime.

There was a time when the value of fapi was higher than that of Japanese military notes. The loss of trait of the Chungking dollar as uniform currency in China provides the main background for the sad depreciation and the retreat of the American and British influence from East Asia and is a subsidiary cause for the drop in its value. The Central Reserve Bank of China was founded in January last year. Its business at first was insignificant but the situation has changed now.

BRITISH OPPRESSION OF INDIANS MOUNTS

Skirmishes Between Native Soldiers and Tommies Reported All Over India

The rising tide of British oppression of the Indian masses is revealed in the skirmishes between Indian and British soldiers in Calcutta, Madras and Karachi, the attack on the Karachi-Lahore train and the attack by an armed gang on a bus in Mirpur, in the State of Sind, last Wednesday, causing death and injuries to 17 persons, a Karachi report received by the Asahi via Shanghai disclosed.

Meanwhile, other reports revealed that the editor of the National Herald, a newspaper controlled by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former leader of the Indian National Congress Party, was arrested and imprisoned for nine months by the British authorities because the paper had anti-British tendencies.

British authorities are creating rancor in the hearts of the Indian people, the report said, pointing out that sufferings are inflicted on the masses by such prohibitive restrictions on the transaction of rice and cereals by Indian merchants imposed on the grounds that importations of rice has been cut off from Burma.

It can be seen that the policy of oppression of the unarmed masses in India by the British authorities will become more severe, it was said.

Indian Troops Refuse

Special

ANKARA, May 20.—A number of cases of open disobedience have occurred among Indian units of the garrisons in Madras and Karachi, according to reports received here from Calcutta.

In Karachi, incidents occurred in connection with the embarkation of Indian troops for unknown destinations in the Near East.

Members of the Congress Party and of the second largest Indian party, the Hindu Mahasabha, are demanding that the Indian parties should pass a resolution formally protesting against the dispatch of further Indian units to overseas fronts. They refer to the heavy losses which Indian troops suffered during the campaigns in North Africa, Malaya and Burma.

According to unconfirmed reports, Indian official representatives have addressed to General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, a memorandum dealing with this matter which is apparently treated with great discretion by the British General Staff in order not to provoke open resistance among the Indians against the British recruitment policy.

General Wainwright's Cowardly Act Is Told

(Continued From Page 1)

first-class hotels, but the subway tram running from the western end of the island to the east had been blasted by the Japanese shells. The underground hospital, where some two thousand wounded soldiers were being accommodated, was likewise equipped with up-to-date facilities.

"The disorderly and cowardly manner in which the American officers acted was something like what I have already said, but there is still another thing that I wish to report, and that is the common feeling among the American war prisoners of antipathy toward American leaders.

"Because the American high officials are concealing the details of the Pearl Harbor debacle and other smashing setbacks even from the Army circles, not to mention the general public, hatred toward the American 'brain trusts' is steadily mounting among them.

"The American troops are apparently fed with numerous false reports regarding the war situation as some of the captured officers asked me many absurd questions. They seemed to be completely surprised when I told them the actual phase of things carefully and in detail.

"One captured colonel had rather an interesting thing to tell me. He said: 'If I am released, I will go back to America and rise in revolt against the Government to save the United States from a complete ruin. I want to lead a revolt because I cannot bear to see the American being deceived by the Government. It is the height of folly to throw out our lives for sweet but unfounded words of the high officials.'

"One marine said to me: 'We boarded the ship because we were told to go and see the Orient at the Government's expense. There are approximately 1,000 of us who swallowed this bait hook, line and sinker.

"'We are not the least ashamed for our defeat because we fought the Japanese Forces, the strongest in the world. We were told that the Americans were victorious in the battles of Pearl Harbor, off Malaya, off Batavia and more recently, on the Coral Sea, but we are not that fools. We know that it is the other way around.

"'The American broadcasting stations have been screaming that there is not a single plane left in the Japanese Forces, but even while these absurd words were flowing out of the radio set, the Japanese planes were droning overhead, unleashing explosives on Corregidor relentlessly. What wouldn't I do if I ever return to the United States!'"

Japan Has 193 Cities

Omiya town and Fujioka village, Shizuoka Prefecture, will be merged on June 1, into one municipality to be known as Fujimiya City, the Home Ministry announced, according to Domei. As a result, the number of cities in Japan will be boosted to 193.

U-Boats Sink U.S. Ship

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 21.—A large American freighter was sunk by German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico, according to an announcement of the American news service. The crew of 52 was rescued and the survivors declared that the ship had been pursued by the submarines for eight hours. The crew drifted in the lifeboats for 81 hours before they were saved.

Van Mook Gets New Post

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The Dutch exile government in London has appointed Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, former lieutenant-governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, as new Minister for the Colonies. This post was formally held by Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy, president of the Council of Ministers, who will be appointed to head the new Ministry for Coordination of Warfare.

Abe Warns Members World Is Watching

(Continued From Page 1)

torious war and consummate, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is the objective of the war.

"The session we will be facing next week should be an occasion for the Diet to show to the outside world that the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese nation are in grim resolution to fight the war to a finish and have worked themselves into a position where they will be certain of marching on to final victory.

Epochal Diet Event

"The Diet members belonging to this association are dominatingly strong in both Houses. It will be a spectacle unheard of in the history of the Diet that these members making a common front will be facing the session next week.

"This attitude of the Imperial Diet is one which will be becoming the legislature of a country which is taking the initiative in the construction of Greater East Asia. It also will impress us and the world at large as a glory in the world's political history.

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, as is a matter of common knowledge, is the result of the crystallization of opinion in favor of concentrating the nation's political power on the task of bringing the war to a successful issue, which revealed itself in a striking manner at the polls last April 30. The people are keen on the satisfactory performance of the functions of the association.

"Every movement of you Diet members affiliated with this association, in the coming Diet session will be watched by the people and by the entire outside world.

Asks Free Discussions

"In the coming session you are expected to examine closely the measures before each plan proposed by the Government and debate vigorously such measures as will impress you as debatable. You should feel called upon to give form and voice to what is in your minds about what is to be done in order to materialize the Greater East Asia project.

"In short I expect that at the coming Diet session, you will behave in a manner which will leave no doubt that a fresh and vigorous Diet, an Imperial rule assistance Diet has come to stay.

"In conclusion, I should like to ask you to be careful not to do or say anything at the coming session which might cause the people misgivings."

Friday evening General Abe was host to the 77 persons who were the original sponsors of the Throne Aid political association at a dinner at the Greater East Asia Hall.

Times Flays Churchill

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—In connection with the rigorous criticism of Prime Minister Churchill's policy in the House of Commons, the London Times advocates an urgent reorganization of the Empire's strategy for "Britain during the present war has suffered defeats as she has never before experienced since 1783, and even Mr. Churchill's outstanding personal qualities cannot hide the mistakes and faults, committed by the strategical leadership of the British Empire."

Thai Mission Chief Sends Thanks Wire To Foreign Minister

(Continued From Page 1)

and people for the welcome extended the mission during their stay in Japan, was revealed Friday.

The text of the Foreign Minister's reply follows:

"Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the cordial message which Your Excellency kindly sent me from Fukuoka on the eve of your departure for home. It is, indeed, a cause of mutual gratification that the Thai Special Mission has, under your most able leadership, achieved a splendid success upon which I beg to tender to Your Excellency my heartfelt congratulations.

"Your high mission to promote and perpetuate our traditional friendship has powerfully contributed toward the further advancement of the close and cordial cooperation between our two nations who fully sharing as we do a firm resolve to prosecute the war to a successful end, are now joining forces in order to vindicate our common cause in which we are united inseparably.

"I hardly need assure Your Excellency that our entire people were heartily delighted to welcome your Mission and that their enthusiasm was none other than a token of their genuine goodwill toward your people.

"The Mission will surely serve as a memorable landmark in the long annals of our ever cordial intercourse and its unqualified success will, I trust, prove an inspiring augury of happy development of our relations.

"Let me take this opportunity to reciprocate on behalf of my Government and people, the kind sentiments expressed in your message and to convey through Your Excellency the friendly greetings of our people to the people of Thailand."

Chungking Jittery As Bombing Season Is Rapidly Nearing

(Continued From Page 1)

but as it is too late to take preventative steps, the epidemic is showing signs of further spread and the authorities are at a loss as to future steps, the information revealed.

Chungking Facing Crisis

Domei

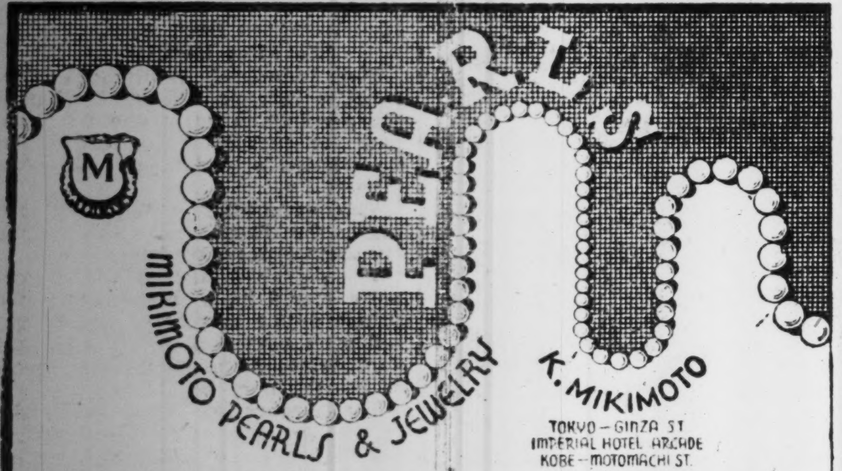
NANKING, May 21.—That the Chungking regime is faced with a grave crisis after the complete loss of all the vitally important supply routes is plainly seen in every reliable information obtained here.

Recent reports reaching Nanking again predict a serious political upheaval in Chungking in the near future, as widespread discontent and distrust of the military authorities are being felt after the collapse of the Allied resistance in Burma.

Thoroughly disgusted with the incompetency of the authorities, the extreme leftists of the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, together with the Friends-of-Soviet-Union Party, have rallied for establishment of a new people's government by organizing a new "People's Party," it is said.

At the same time, bitterly disappointed by its allies, the United States and Great Britain, Chungking is holding them responsible for the Burma defeat.

Growing feeling against them is so strongly felt that the Anglo-American residents reportedly are no longer able to appear in public without bodyguards and the United States pilots of the Volunteer Air Group of Chungking are said to be already preparing for early departure for home.



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ANTI-JAPAN FEELING HELD HIGH IN U.S.

Even 'Nisei' Have Been Lynched Since Dec. 8, Asahi Scribe At Rome Is Told

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the strong anti-Japanese sentiments suddenly exploded throughout the United States, as wild mobs attacked Japanese residents and "Nisei"—American citizens of Japanese parentage—indiscriminately in which some of them were even lynched by the enraged Americans, a correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun reports from Rome.

The information was obtained by the Asahi correspondent in Rome on May 21 from a party of 82 Italian diplomats and journalists, including Prince Ascanio Colonna, Italian Ambassador to Washington, who returned to Rome the same day from the United States.

Harsh Treatment

Questioned as to conditions under which Japanese are living in the United States the Asahi correspondent was told that the Japanese, irrespective of whether they were "Nisei's" are being subjected to much harsher treatment than the Germans and Italians, and that they are all interned in concentration camps which the United States Government had the Japanese build, as was the case with the Germans and Italians.

On December 7 (Japan time December 8), when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the strong anti-Japanese feeling spread like wildfire throughout the United States, the correspondent was told. Japanese were attacked here and there by enraged American mobs who even went to the length of lynching them. On Fishermans Island, near Los Angeles, the assaults of the infuriated Americans against Japanese were particularly fierce, the returning Italians disclosed.

A Domei correspondent in New York was awakened in the middle of the night by some American policemen at his residence, and was struck in the face without provocation; the indignant correspondent bravely retaliated and knocked out four of the policemen, but he was finally handcuffed and taken to a concentration camp with other Japanese residents, the Asahi correspondent learned.

It is the policy of the United States Government not to leave a single Japanese, be he a "Nisei" or not, at large, and practically every Japanese has now been locked up in concentration camps, it was said. Out of the total of 10,000 Axis Power nationals who are now being interned, 6,000 are Japanese, 3,000 Germans and 1,500 Italians, and all of them are subjected to hard labor just like convicts.

At Ellis Island

The party of 82 Italians were also interned at the outbreak of the present World War, and for 16 days were shut up in Ellis Island in New York. Later, they were shifted to White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia and Asheville, North Carolina. With the conclusion of the agreement for the exchange of diplomats they were released on May 5 and arrived in Lisbon on May 16, the Asahi correspondent learned.

SHONAN, BATAVIA PORTS BECOMING NORMAL AGAIN

Prisoners of War Cooperating In Reconstruction Work In Both Cities

With peace and order restored, reconstruction work forges ahead in the Port of Shonan with the full cooperation of Indian and Australian prisoners of war.

According to a special dispatch from Shonan Island to the Asahi Shimbun, the shipping of scrap iron to Japan has been greatly facilitated by the tireless efforts of the Indian soldiers in clearing the city of the debris of the bombings. They are fully conscious of, and in complete accord with, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Port of Tanjoenpriok in Batavia, which had been turned into a "dead port" by the retreating Dutch forces, has actually begun to come to life again thanks to the efforts of the Imperial Forces, states a special dispatch from Batavia. Materials for construction are being unloaded from Japanese ships and products of the island are turning these same vessels into veritable "treasure ships" for the homeland.

PARACHUTE DOLLS POPULAR

Gain Great Favor Among National School Youngsters

Parachutist dolls, newly devised by the Ochidani Factory of Ochidani machi, Niigata Prefecture, have become rapidly popular among national school pupils in the towns and villages throughout the prefecture, for all of them are familiar with the gallant deeds of Japan's parachute heroes, who have achieved such brilliant success in the War of Greater East Asia, and they are yearning to become "wild eagles" of the Japanese Army and Navy.

For the purpose of improving on the dolls and also for the purpose of cultivating the spirit of labor, pupils of the Ochidani National School are helping in the work of making them, after school hours. They use the elasticity of strips of bamboo to move the parachutist doll up and down.

The factory is also planning to design toys of the Special Attack Flotilla in order to implant the noble spirit of the nine heroes in the minds of national schoolboys.

Princess Higashikuni To Become Patron Of Women's Group

Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko Higashikuni, consort of His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, has been respectfully recommended for Patron of the Dai Nippon Women's Association, newly-organized women's group following the recent dissolution of the Women's Patriotic Federation, National Women's Federation and Federated Women's Associations, it was announced by the Association headquarters Thursday. A large-scale ceremony of recommending Her Imperial Highness will be held at the Greater East Asia Hall on the afternoon of May 30, when Cabinet Ministers, Marchioness Teiko Yamanouchi, President, other leading members of the Association, and others numbering about 650 will attend. Her Imperial Highness is the ninth daughter of the late illustrious Emperor Meiji.

EX-CONSULATE MEMBER LEAVES ZENTSUJI CAMP

Will Be Permitted to Go Back To U.S.—To Use Prisoners As Stevedores

Arthur H. Griffith, 25, the former wireless operator at the American Consulate in Tsingtao who was being detained at the Zentsuji concentration camp, was released on May 20 and brought to the American Embassy in Tokyo.

Mr. Griffith, who was interned on January 15, had been participating in reclamation work at Taimasan, a mountain in the vicinity of the concentration camp, with other interned Americans, but since he was a former staff member of the Consulate, he will be sent back with other diplomats.

Meanwhile, it was announced by Lieutenant-Colonel Kanetake of the internment camp on Friday that of the war prisoners now engaged in the labor service in Zentsuji, 150 men will be dispatched shortly to Osaka to work as stevedores. The decision was reached in order to replenish the shortage of dock hands in port in disposing of the accumulated cargoes.

NEW SOCIETY FOR SOUTH

New Japanese Organ for Development Created

A society to be known as the Konan Kyokwai, or the Southern Regions Development Society, has recently been organized with Lieutenant-General Ichiji Inoue as its head, according to Domei.

This new organization will endeavor to further the development of raw material resources in the Southern Regions, promote overseas trade, and to enhance the welfare of the inhabitants of that sphere.

The society is also scheduled to introduce some forms of Japanese culture to the native women and children through the medium of colorful and decorative wearing apparel.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Big Six Collegiate games. Waseda vs. Rikkyo and Hosei vs. Imperial at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. 1 p.m.

Professional League games. Asahi vs. Taiyo and Nagoya vs. Kyojin at Korakuen stadium. 1 p.m.

RUGBY

Kanto Collegiate League matches. Shodai vs. Bunrika at Ohira. 3 p.m.

Keio vs. Imperial at Hiyoshi. 3 p.m.

BASKETBALL

Kanto Intercollegiate League games. Waseda vs. Rikkyo, Bunrika vs. Shodai and Keio vs. Imperial at Kokutaikan. 12:30 p.m.

U.S. Fuel on Decrease

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 21.—Harold Ickes, United States Minister of the Interior, announced that despite the rationing of fuel and petrol, supplies were steadily decreasing.

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KEIO BOYS MAY WIN GRID CHAMPIONSHIP

Nichidai Eleven Defeated, 6 to 0, in Tilt at Korakuen Stadium

The Keio University football team marched a step closer to the Kanto Intercollegiate League championship Friday afternoon by defeating Nichidai 6 to 0 at the Korakuen stadium. In the second tilt of the twin-bill, Waseda took a shaky 8 to 7 triumph over Hosei.

A sustained drive in the early minutes of the game which was climaxed by a 13-yard touchdown run by Okada, clinched the game for Keio. Thereafter, the teams fought a see-saw battle in which Keio was once stopped 2 yards short of a touchdown.

Keio Starts March

Keio's touchdown drive got under way from Nichidai's 40-yard line. From here Keio netted two first downs to the 15. Nakano's 15-yard run helped his team considerably. After Miyoshi picked up two yards, Okada, with a host of blockers swept around his right end and cutting back stormed across the goal-line standing up for the touchdown. Nakano was stopped in his track for the attempted extra point and Keio led, 6 to 0.

The remainder of the half saw neither team able to piece together a sustained drive. Nichidai, however, once reached Keio's 25 but stout defensive worked stopped them cold.

Toward the middle of the second half, Keio again started on a drive that took them from their own 40 to Nichidai's 2-yard line. The decisive happenings in this march were the hard running of Nakano and Okada who were hitting Nichidai flanks with power. This drive came to an end as Nichidai pinned Okada just two yards short of a tally.

After scoring a touchdown in the first three minutes, the Waseda team found Hosei a tough nut to crack, a well executed lateral giving Waseda their touchdown. Hamada who broke loose over tackle from his own 43 skipped to Hosei's 26 and just as he was tackled lateraled to Kagami the tackle. Kagami fought his way over with two Hosei players hanging on his back for Waseda's score.

Waseda Scores Safety

Waseda next scored a safety as a Hosei back was caught behind his own goal line after intercepting a pass. For the remainder of the half, neither team threatened.

Midway in the last half, a Nakagami to Yonemura pass brought Hosei's touchdown. The pass and run being good for 35 yards, Nakagami added the extra point by skirting his right end. Waseda thereafter was knocking at Hosei's goal several times, but fumbles and intercepted pass prevented a score.

The scores:

Keio	6	0—6
Nichidai	0	0—0
Waseda	8	0—8
Hosei	0	7—7

TENNIS FANS MOBILIZED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Nationwide Matches on May 24 To Bolster Country's Vigor, Group Training

Tennis tournament will be held simultaneously in all parts of Japan on Sunday beginning at 9 a.m. as the Japan Tennis Association mobilizes 11,600 tennis enthusiasts in 5,808 groups throughout the country to strengthen national vigor and group training, according to Asahi.

On the continent, tennis fans in Manchoukuo will also engage in tournaments, it was said.

Opening ceremonies will be conducted at the appointed time at 47 places simultaneously in all parts of the country, the report said, adding, that exhibition matches will terminate the mass tournaments.

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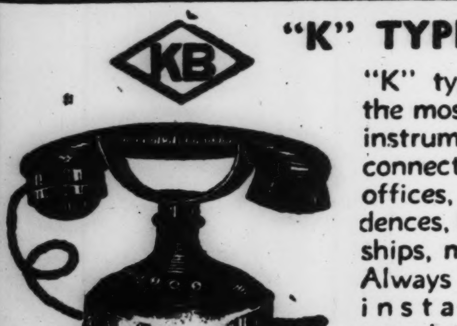

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Bravery of 3 Burmese Who Died in Battle For Japan's Cause, Is Recounted by Asahi

A touching story of three Burmese who laid down their lives in helping the advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces at the mouth of the Salween River was recently disclosed, reports an Asahi dispatch from Rangoon.

When the crack units of the Japanese Army, after capturing Moulmein, an important strategic key point in southern Burma, were about to cross the mouth of the Salween River, the enemy tried to check the drive of the Japanese by carrying out air raids. Accordingly, the Japanese soldiers had to cross the river under the shadow of night.

Irritated by the delay, however, several soldiers of the Tatebe Unit dared to transport ammunition and other war materials in broad daylight in some boats hired from the Burmese. Four natives willingly offered to help the Japanese in this work.

When the boats, fully loaded with the war materials, left the bank of the river on the Moulmein side the enemy warplanes flying overhead, attacked the occupants by strafing them with machine-gun fire.

As the boats were small in size, the Japanese soldiers and their Burmese rowers had no protection and subsequently some of them were wounded by machine-gun bullets. Yet, disregarding the enemy attack, the boats steadily advanced over the wide mouth of the Salween River which in dimension, was more like a bay.

When the boats finally arrived at the wharf of Martaban, opposite to Moulmein, the Japanese soldiers found three Burmese dead at their respective positions. Those Burmese had met their ends during the fierce machine-gunning by the enemy warplanes that had attacked the boats on their way over the river. Their deep sense of duty and their manly fighting spirit, it is surmised, did not allow them to cry out in pain or leave their positions even in the face of death.

It was learned from the only remaining Burmese rower that the three dead were all natives of Pennagon. The Japanese soldiers who were deeply moved by the daring spirit of those Burmese, donated condolence-money to the bereaved families and, according to the suggestion of the survivor, consigned their bodies to a watery grave in the Salween River, where they had worked for many years past.

During the course of the funeral ceremony, the Japanese soldiers expressed their thanks to the three Burmese and devoutly prayed for the peaceful repose of their souls.

Kobe Notes

"Kobe, when compared with the city of 40 odd years ago at which time I spent a year of my youth, has changed so greatly that I hardly recognize it," declared His Excellency Hsu Liang, the Chinese Ambassador to Japan, to a reporter of the Japan Times and Advertiser in an exclusive interview in the visiting envoy's suite at the Tor Hotel on Thursday, May 21. "I lived here in 1898 as a boy and I marvel at the great changes which the city has undergone since then. I motored to Suma this morning to visit my former residence and I found myself utterly at a loss for the environs were so different," added Ambassador Hsu.

Asked his express purpose in making the visit to Kobe, the Chinese envoy disclosed that he had come to deliver a series of lectures on the subject of Sino-Japanese relationship to his countrymen as well as to meet his Japanese and Chinese friends, with whom he has held conferences.

Last year, at the time of President Wang Ching-wei's visit to Japan, Ambassador Hsu, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied Mr. Wang as a member of his suite. As Ambassador Hsu only passed through Kobe city then, he had been looking forward to making a trip to the Kansai after his appointment as Ambassador to Tokyo but was unable to do so until now due to his heavy duties with the outbreak of the current war.

When he was young, Ambassador Hsu spent three years in Japan—one year each in Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama. He then went to England and after studying there three years, went to America to enter Columbia University. He majored in journalism and international law and graduated in 1912.

Upon his return to China, Mr. Hsu entered the Foreign Office and since then has been a diplomat, journalist and businessman at different intervals. For the last thirty years, he has contributed to magazines and newspapers, both Chinese and English, in China and has turned out copy for many of the leading papers in Shanghai. Mr. Hsu has traveled a great deal as a diplomat and also as a correspondent. He has been in every country in South America and may be called a true "globe-trotter" for he has journeyed round the world no less than three times.

In the course of the interview, Ambassador Hsu took his turn to ask with interest regarding the interviewer's work and personal life. The Chinese dignitary was jovially recalling the days when he was himself a young "cub reporter" when he regretfully announced that it was time for him to leave to attend a luncheon party given in his honor by the Chinese community of Kobe.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on May 21; His Excellency Hsu Liang, the Chinese Ambassador to Japan, and his attendants, Mr. K. K. Tang and Mr. K. K. Hao; Mr. K. S. Chin, Mr. J. Furusawa, Mr. E. Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hirasaka, Mr. S. Honda, Mrs. M. Hirashima, Capt. M. Ikeda, Mr. S. Ishisaka, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kitoh, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kinoshita, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nishimiya, Mr. S. Ohmori, Mr. and Mrs. H. Oda, Mr. T. Ohashi, Mr. Ochiai, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. and Mrs. S. Takayama, Mr. H. Usui, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolf, Mrs. K. Yamasaki.

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The Photographers' Association started a financial campaign some time ago among themselves to collect funds to buy warplanes for the Imperial Forces, reports Domei.

As a result of the canvassing, ¥130,000 was donated by the photographers of Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, Chosen and Taiwan.

Two promoters, Usaku Tojo of Tokyo and Kenzo Kondo and the representatives of prefectures called on the War and Navy Ministries on Wednesday to present the contribution.

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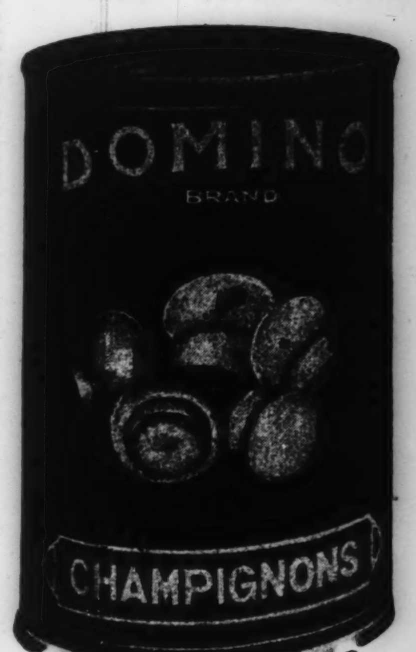

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THE WORLD'S FIRST FLIER

Winging through the ether, the Japanese war-plane goes unchallenged, undefeated, a monarch of the skies. Years of painstaking research and experiment lie behind its exalted position in the world of aeronautics today. And yet it is a logical and inevitable development, for the first man in the world to fly was a Japanese......

The Bird Gazer

The wife of Kobei, the mounter, was worried about the peculiar habit of her son Kokichi, a 12-year-old boy. In spite of maternal reproof, he would stay out in the neighboring field from early morning till late afternoon, gazing at the flying birds with a serious look on his face.

"I am at a loss as to what to do with that son of ours," she said to her husband Kobei. "As usual, he is out in the field since early this morning, gazing at the flying birds."

But, her husband Kobei answered, smiling:

"Oh, don't trouble yourself about Kokichi. Leave him alone. He is quite a character."

And Kobei remained busy re-papering a screen entrusted to him by one of his customers.

His wife protested.

"But, what do you mean to do, if that half-witted son of ours becomes a real idiot? Don't you know that he is already the laughing-stock of all our neighbors? They say that Kokichi must have been a bird in his previous life. But you don't take it to heart at all. Kokichi being a simpleton like that, we have no successor to our occupation. Oh, he will ruin us, that wretched son of ours!"

Kobei, with a smile about his mouth, responded calmly:

"Well, don't you think that we had better leave him alone, for the time being at least? A little boy takes delight in everything, don't you know? Kokichi may be taken for a simpleton by careless neighbors. I think, however, that he has his own merits."

"How absurd! You are a specimen of indulgent fathers. You say that you find merits in Kokichi when I am so worried. . . ."

Kobei's wife suddenly ran out-of-doors without finishing her words, undoubtedly, in search of her son.

Discovery

By then, Kokichi, with his legs spread out and his eyes shining was in a corner of the neighboring field which he used to visit every day, eagerly looking at the small birds flying hither and thither, flapping their tiny wings as they flitted about over his head.

"Why is it that man cannot fly like a bird?" This was the question that puzzled the little boy. Indeed, it was for the purpose of discovering the secret of flight that Kokichi used to spend so many hours in the field day after day.

"Birds have wings, by means of which they can fly in the air, whizzing as they come and go. Man, however, cannot fly because. . . ."

It took many days for Kokichi to find out the reason why man cannot fly.

"Man cannot lift himself even an inch above the ground by flapping with a fan in each hand. Why? Because, the fans are too frail and small to lift a man's body, whereas a bird's wings are large and strong enough to lift and carry it through the air. In order to make human flight possible we must observe the balance between the lifting power and the weight of the body to be lifted. Here lies the secret of flight!"

Kokichi slapped his knee, overjoyed with his discovery. He caught a sparrow and minutely examined the relation between its weight and the area of its wings. His face became brighter as he went on with his examination.

"Well, I will examine a pigeon next," said Kokichi in high spirits as he rose, when he was startled by the displeased tone of his mother, who was shouting words of rebuke in his ear:

"Kokichi, you must come back with me. You have been here in this field since early morning. You have been here long enough already, haven't you? You may remember that we are required to finish by this evening the papering of the picture-frame entrusted to us by the rice-dealer."

Kokichi obeyed his mother submissively, for he was very happy over his great discovery.

Labor

For some time after his discovery of the primary secret of flight, Kokichi could be seen toiling away in his father's occupation, apparently completely oblivious of his birds. His mother was very happy, attributing the favorable change in her son to her repeated reproofs. She said to her son:

"You see, my dear son, what unusual skill you have in your father's profession. I don't think we can find many mounters in the neighboring districts who can mount the pictures of our village headman as splendidly as you."

Kobei, father of Kokichi, also in good humor, responded:

"I am a very fortunate father to have such a fine artisan as Kokichi as successor to my occupation."

The house of Kokichi's father was located at Yatsuhama in Kojima-gun, Okayama Prefecture. Kokichi's father was called Ukita Kobei. The fact that he had a family name, unlike other tradesmen in those days, shows that his forefathers had been in the service of a feudal lord, probably Ukita Hideiye, [illegible] after his defeat in the battle of Sekigahara, had his fief confiscated, and his retainers had been compelled either to enter the service of other feudal lords, or become farmers, merchants, or artisans in order to earn their livelihood. Kokichi, hero of this story, was born as the only son of Kobei and his wife, about 150 years ago.

After his discovery of the primary secret of flight as already mentioned, Kokichi ceased to frequent the neighboring field, and in order to please his parents attended to his father's occupation in earnest. Kokichi's mother was very happy, thinking that her son's peculiar habit had disappeared. However, she was mistaken. Kokichi had not lost his interest in aviation. There is no doubt that he ceased staying out in the neighboring field gazing at the flying birds all day long. But, when he had nothing to do at his father's workshop, or when he was tired of working, he would visit the neighboring field, and continue his study on the relation between the wing-area and the bodily weight of sparrows, pigeons, kites, and other birds, which he caught there. His mother no longer objected to his doing so, for he used his spare time.

Test

Several years passed in this way, and Kokichi's calculation of the wing area required in lifting a given weight was completed. Kokichi, obtaining the permission of his parents to use his time after supper in any way he liked, set about the manufacture of a pair of artificial wings with the required area to support him in the air. From time to time, his father and mother visited Kokichi's room to see how his strange work was progressing. They found out that Kokichi was making a pair of artificial wings, and watched him with amusement but said nothing.

One fine morning a few weeks later, Kokichi went out to the nearby field, carrying with him a pair of large artificial wings. The wings were made of bamboo and paper in the same manner as a kite. He was beaming as he walked up to a lofty cedar tree towering near the center of the field. He climbed the straight and smooth-barked trunk with some difficulty until he found himself on a branch near the top of the tall tree. Then, fastening the artificial wings to his hands, he let himself go.

The lifting power of the artificial wings on his shoulders greatly diminished the speed of his fall, so instead of falling headlong to the ground like a stone, he came down gradually gliding some distance before his feet touched the soil.

Standing alone in the center of the field, Kokichi laughed heartily. He could not keep still, for he was overwhelmed with the splendid success of his experiment.

"Splendid!" he shouted at the top of his voice, "man can fly like a bird!"

Success

Kokichi had thought that he was alone in the field, not knowing that a few children of the neighborhood were playing behind a cluster of nearby trees. They had seen a gigantic bird come flying down from the top of the cedar tree. They had been scared and had tried to run away, but their legs had refused to carry them. You can imagine their surprise and amazement when the monstrous bird turned out to be Kokichi, the mounter's son. They shouted in spite of themselves:

"Oh look, Kokichi has gone mad!"

"No, he has been bewitched by a long-nosed goblin!"

"And he has just been returned to this world of ours!"

And finally they ran away shouting with one voice:

"Oh, how frightful!"

Kokichi, however, was not in the least disturbed by all the noise made by the children, he was in his seventh heaven over the great success.

A little later, when his excitement had subsided, he ran home carrying his precious wings with him.

"Mother!" shouted Kokichi as he ran into the house, "I have [illegible] I have succeeded [illegible] yes, I have succeeded in flying at last!" Kokichi could not speak coherently due to his great excitement.

His mother praised him for his efforts but added, her face full of anxiety:

"I am glad that you have succeeded in flying, but it is extremely dangerous for you to attempt to fly like a bird. What will you do if you get hurt? Nay, it is rather miraculous that you came through unhurt. I beg you never to take such a risk again."

But, it soon turned out that Kokichi was destined to try his wings for a second time. The children, who had seen Kokichi come flying down from the top of the tree in the neighboring field, had told their parents all about the strange happening. Their parents had told the story to their friends and acquaintances, the news spreading like wildfire to the whole village. Presently, the inhabitants agreed that Kokichi should make a second flight in their presence.

Kokichi's parents were worried, but Kokichi was rather elated at the unexpected turn of events.

Second Flight

His second flight, however, was not as successful as his first one. The instant Kokichi jumped off the top of the towering cedar tree, one of the wings snapped in the air. He fell headlong to the ground and was badly injured. The people, including adults and children, who had gathered round the tree to see his flight, burst out laughing at his failure, and left the field, speaking ill of him as they walked off.

One of them said:

"I never believed the story. I knew from the outset that man could never fly like a bird."

Another said:

"I pity Mr. Kobei, for his only son has gone mad!"

Others used more abusive language against Kokichi, denouncing him as a fool and lunatic. And it was natural that they did so, because they were dogged conservatists and had a strong antipathy to anything new.

Kokichi pressed his lips together and restrained his anger and chagrin.

"Some day" Kokichi said to himself, "they shall realize their own mistake and ignorance!"

After his unsuccessful flight, however, Kokichi did not again try to jump down from the top of the cedar tree lest he might cause great anxiety to his parents.

At the beginning of autumn of the same year, Kokichi's father succumbed to a disease, from which he had been suffering for a long time. The next year, Kobei's wife fell sick, and in spite of all the care given by her dutiful son she also passed away. Kokichi had no desire to remain in his native place where he had no friends. He disposed of his property and moved to the town of Okayama.

Having rented a small house in Okayama, Kokichi established himself in the patrimonial trade of mounter. As soon as he was settled in his new abode and workshop, he resumed his study on aviation. He started construction on his new flying machine, devoting all his free time to this task. He was resolved to bring his study to perfection at any cost.

He knew that the failure of his second flight at Yatsuhama had been due to the fragile construction of the wings. After careful study, he fixed a board to the underside of each wing, and passed a cord through holes in the board, so that the wing might be applied to his shoulder. Then he fixed a cross-piece to each wing. The cross-piece was to operate each wing.

Wings

Upon completion of his new flying machine, Kokichi came across an unexpected difficulty. Unlike Yatsuhama, the town of Okayama was thickly populated, and he could find nowhere in the vicinity a spacious field suitable for his test flights. He, therefore decided to try his new machine in the narrow backyard of his own dwelling. He cleared it of all trees, then took down one half of his house, thereby obtaining an open ground just large enough for the purpose in view. Every night, when his neighbors had gone to bed, he conducted the test flights by jumping down from the roof of his house.

The new flying machine was satisfactory on the whole. Everytime he jumped down, he could fly seven to eight meters before he alighted on the ground. He experienced a greater joy than he had experienced on the occasion of his first flight at Yatsuhama.

"Excellent! I can fly like a bird. But, can I do no better?"

Such were the words that Kokichi would address to himself after each test flight. He never slackened his efforts to bring his flying machine to perfection. At last he succeeded in producing a flying machine which, in his opinion, needed no further improvement. He was beside himself with joy, and could hardly sleep at night. However, he was confronted with a great difficulty. He could not find a flying ground spacious enough for his latest pair of wings. The backyard of his dwelling house was too narrow. "Well," said Kokichi to himself, "I must find a suitable flying ground for my latest pair of wings, so that I may exhibit my art of flying at its best."

One summer morning, soon after the completion of his latest set of wings, Kokichi went to the bridge spanning the Asahi River, where he conducted a minute survey of conditions having direct bearings on the "major flight" to be carried out after dark that day. He surveyed the height of the bridge, the distance between the bridge and the sand below, the velocity and speed of the wind, etc.

He spent all afternoon making preparations for the flight, and revisited the bridge late in the evening, thinking that most people had gone home by then. When he reached the bridge, however, he realized his mistake. It had been close and sultry since morning, and the bridge was crowded with people enjoying the cool and refreshing river breeze. Kokichi, however, was a man who would not hesitate at any difficulty. He walked up to the parapet, put on his flying machine, and jumped over the parapet with both his hands stretched out.

The people around him were terrified at the sight of the "monstrous bird."

"There goes a gigantic eagle!" shouted many.

"No, that is a long-nosed goblin?" cried out many others.

World's First Flier

And he was surely a gigantic eagle. Before a large crowd of frightened people, this man-bird flew with its huge wings stretched out. It flew 10, 20, and even 30 meters in perfect security! Oh, what a splendid success!

As the flying machine approached the sands below, Kokichi, to his great surprise, discovered an immense army of people on the river-beach. He uttered a cry of dismay, thinking of the great confusion he might create among the innoceant people. However, there was nothing he couuld do. He came down right on their heads. Shrieks filled the air. Women and children ran about to make their escape from the terrible talons of the "monstrous bird." Presently, peace was restored as the "monstrous eagle" turned out to be a young man with artificial wings on his shoulders. Kokichi, being an honest and good-natured man, was extremely sorry that he had caused such commotion among the innocent people. Prostrating himself on the ground, he heartily apologized for having disturbed them. He then, returned to his dwelling, carrying the wings with him.

Arrest

The following day, he was arrested by the police and thrown into jail. He was kept in jail for several months, and then banished from the province of Bizen because of the "unpardonable crime" he had committed.

As to Kokichi's fate in his declining years, no reliable records are available. It is said that he moved to the city of Shizuoka, where he lived in peace as a flourishing mounter and passed away at an advanced age.

Now, it was about 150 years ago that Kokichi made his last flight at Okayama. This shows that he was the first man in the world to make a successful flight. Indeed, Kokichi was the first pioneer of aeronautical Japan. Nay, I must correct my words, and say that he was the first aviator in the world. It is believed in foreign countries that the first man to fly was George Kelley of Britain. According to the history of aviation, he flew a short distance at an altitude of 15 meters. Taking for granted that this record of his flight is correct, the fact remains that Kokichi was the first aviator in the world, for his last flight at Okayama was conducted as many as 24 years before the first flight made by George Kelley.

A German was the first man to make a regular glider flight. Even this was only 40 years ago.

Everything considered, there is no doubt that Kokichi, the mounter, was the first flier in the world.

Standard of Beauty

Kohei Ameda, a Noted Sculptor, Looks at the Women on the Ginza With the Eye of a Professional Artist

Suppose the famous Sange Tennyo, the Flower Nymph of the Hokai Temple, and the equally famous Kitsho-Ten, the Lucky Nymph of the Joruri Temple, both in Kyoto, came to life. . .? One is a wall-painting and the other is a wooden statue, both famous as representing the acme of female beauty in Japan. Suppose these two figures came to life, clad in modern dress, and walked along the Ginza?

Their grace and beauty would at once attract the attention of all men and women, and probably upset all the existing standards of feminine beauty.

Stand for half an hour at a street corner on the Ginza, and you will see many kinds of women whose looks are varied enough to represent a historical pageant of female looks from ancient times to the present day. Some are beautiful and have the soft grace of the wall-paintings, some have oblique eyes and upturned noses, some resemble the matrons of the feudal ages, some are like the street women of Harunobu and Shunsho the Ukiyoe painters, and some are like the big-eyed innocent maidens of the fairy tales.

But they are all disguised under permanent waves and Parisian modes, and they have taken inordinate pains to make themselves look as unlike themselves as possible.

Changes in periods may cause variations in society and fashions, but certainly not on the facial structure of women.

Faces may be divided into two types, the round type and the oval type. The former is suitable for painting, and the latter for sculpture.

In contrast to the Japanese women, the women of the West have pronounced and clear-cut features. But according to physiognomists, the Japanese women have polygonic features which show strong self-respect, and which are beautiful with the light of modesty.

Mythology relates how Ameno-uzumeno-mikoto, the plain-faced goddess, boldly confronted Saruta-hiko-no-kami. Although her looks were not very prepossessing, she had such abundant courage and cheerfulness, that she was popular everywhere she went I should say she was the perfect model of the round-faced type of women.

During the Nara Period (710-793) the standards of feminine beauty were based on Chinese forms, as evidenced by the round-faced, willowy figures of the Kitsho-ten in the Yakushi Temple, and other representative wood-carvings of the period.

But with the Heian Period is noticeable a return to the original Japanese forms, and the figures of this period begin to show more and more the true characteristic Japanese features. The women in the Yamato pictures of the Heian Period are so beautiful that they defy all description.

Under the samurai government of the Kamakura Period (1192-1337) the women were pushed more and more into the background of national life, and the pictures of this period show their women as immobile creatures with impassive faces. The influence of Buddhism was also responsible in turning the women of this period into silent, impassive creatures. But I should say that Yoritomo's wife was certainly not like this. Judging from the records of the period she was a lively and sagacious woman.

From the Momoyama Period to the Tokugawa Period the standards of feminine beauty seemed to have undergone a subtle change, for the pictures of this time delineate women tending more and more to the oval-faced type. In some cases this tendency was so exaggerated that one might get the impression that the women of this period were horse-faced. The Ukiyoe painters specialized in depicting the women of the gay quarters of Yedo, and exerted a peculiar influence on society, and the effects of the Bunka and Bunsei Periods are noticeable even to this day.

Facial structure and expression, dress and attraction, are indivisibly connected with one another, but above all these the Japanese value the possession of a pure and noble spirit.

The charm of the Japanese woman, which so captivated the minds of Lafcadio Hearn and de Moraes, is due to the glorious history and tradition of the Japanese race. A popular definition of human happiness, current in the West, was "to marry a Japanese woman, live in Peking, and eat Chinese food."

The uprightness, the beauty of spirit, and the courage of the Japanese woman are reflected on her features.

Unlike her predecessors in the past the Japanese woman of to-day is in touch with all the cultural developments of the day, is possessed of solid intelligence and feelings, and has realized that it is not enough for a woman to be merely possessed of good looks. Times have changed and the women have changed with the times.

The standards of looks and dress must be based on the needs of every-day life. Thinking of the sturdy beauty of the German women of today, I know that the time is ripe for the Japanese women to begin to exhibit her traditional virtues, and to develop an individually independent type of beauty.

Report From the Enemy

The citizens of San Francisco were rudely awakened from their beauty sleep when a large explosion suddenly shattered the silence of the night. The noise came from the anti-aircraft base in the suburbs of the city.

Later a radio broadcast assured them that there was nothing to worry about, as the explosion was due to an accident to one of the anti-aircraft guns.

Meanwhile, the Chief of the anti-aircraft crew was being cross-questioned at the Military Investigation Court.

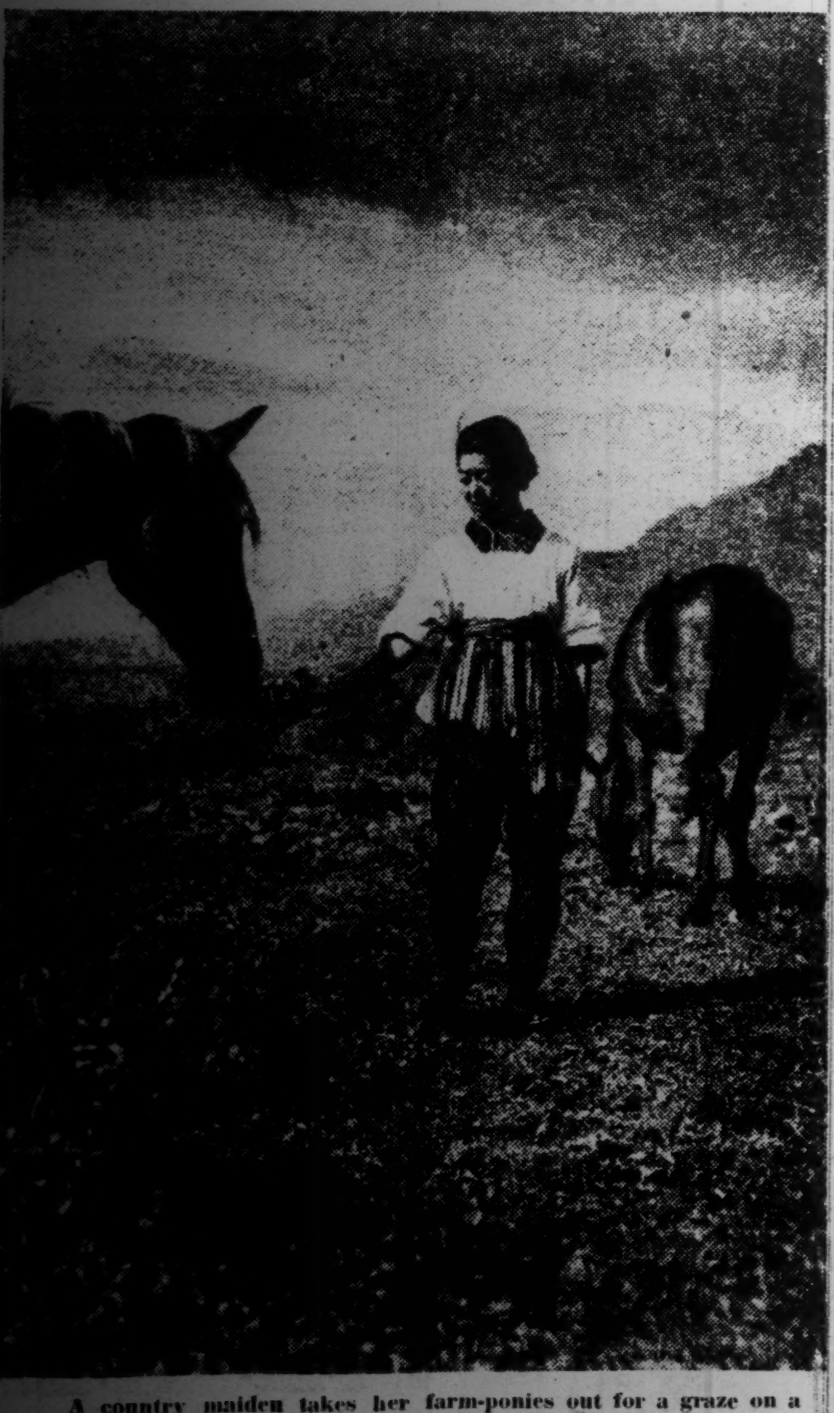
Judge: "You say that an accident happened to one of the guns. It is very vague. What was wrong with it?"

Chief: "Something was wrong with one of the accessory parts, sir."

Judge: "H'm, it is still vague. What exactly was wrong with the accessory part?"

Chief: "Dead-drunk, sir"

Northern Summer



A country maiden takes her farm-ponies out for a graze on a highland heath.

Southern Summer

Under the blazing tropic sun, a bullock-cart trundles along a country road in Malaya. Even the tall palms offer no shade from the heat. The duskiness of the Herculean bullock-cart driver is not due to sun-tan, for he is a Tamil (Southern Indian).

Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk on "Japanese Spirit and Science," by Dr. Sakihei Fujiwara; Recital of Patriotic Poems.

7:00 Time; News; Music: Orchestra, Opera," Joan of Arc. Overture" (Veldi); Piano Duet. "The Bat Fantasia" (J. Strauss) and Violin solos.

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "The Farming Season and Cooperation," by Dr. Masao Otsuki.

10:00 Juvenile Hour: Drama, "Sparrows," by Aoi Children Society.

11:00 National School 1st and 2nd Class Hour: "Reports From The Front."

— Afternoon —

12:30 Osaka Broadcasting Chorus, Wind Music Band and Orchestra.

1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Houses and Health," by Dr. Ukichi Koinuma.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Talk, "Resistance Power" by Takeo Ito.

6:20 14th Day Sumo Tournament at Kokugikan Bowl, Ryogoku (Phonofilm).

6:35 Talk on "The Crisis of America's Economy," by Dr. Kennosuke Kanehara.

7:30 National Chorus: "Summer Has Come."

8:00 Story Telling, by Hakkaku Oshima; "Piano Concerto In The Theme of The Butterfly," (A. Abe) by Hajime Wada (Piano solo) and Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.

ECONOMIC CAPACITY IS KEY TO VICTORY

U.S., Britain Cannot Turn Out Sufficient Commodities Needed in Warfare

NO LONGER HAVE-NOT

Continued Successes on All Fronts Have Brought to Japan Enormous Resources

Assured that Japan will gain an eventual victory over the United States and the British Empire even from the economic point of view, Yuzo Hara, a noted commentator, states that the success in modern warfare does not depend on the economic capacity but on the extent to which the capacity is utilized. Mr. Hara's opinion appeared on the May number of the Shoko Keizai, a magazine by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Excerpts of his article run as follows:

"Some of the most decisive factors for war victories are the possibilities of lowering the living standard of the people, the percentage of the population comprised of the middle-class, and the national spirit, because those countries where the living cost is high, the percentage of middle-class people low and the national character inferior cannot endure hardships following the prolongation of war. It is a well known fact that Americans and Englishmen spent more money for their daily living than Japanese before the onset of the War of Greater East Asia, as shown in the following table for 1936: (Minus signs denote decrease. In million)

	National income	Government expenses	Savings	Living expenses
Japan	¥16.030	6.274	1.354	8.402
U. S. A.	$53.800	8.481	4.852	50.467
Britain	£5.276	9.022	292	4.082
Germany	62.623 (Mks)	6.458	1.376	54.789
France	189.090 (fr.)	40.307	−2.831	151.517
Italy	86.000 (lira)	20.929	1.447	64.261
U. S. S. R.	105.000 (Rb)	97.120		

U.S. Living High

"Because of the higher living standard of the United States and the British Empire, their war economic capacity is not always superior to that of Japan, even if their industrial production and national income are several times higher than Japan. They must, even in wartime, appropriate more money and commodities for their living than Japan. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the national income of the Japanese has increased by about 200 per cent, while the living expenses have moved downward owing to their redoubled cooperation in the smoother operation of wartime economy.

"The final victory in modern warfare does not depend on the economic capacity but on the extent to which the capacity is utilized to turn out as much war supplies and other key commodities as possible, although President Roosevelt used to boast of the "formidable industrial productivity" of the United States. In the pre-war days economists had divided the world into two groups, namely have countries and have-not countries, but they failed to pay attention to the fact that victory would bear the economic capacity. Formerly Japan was a have-not country and at the same time she had not needed additional resources, but continuous successes on all fronts since the start of the war have placed under her control enormous amounts of surface and underground resources; namely iron ore, chromite, copper ore, manganese ore, Manila hemp and copra in the Philippines; tin, iron ore and raw rubber in Malaya; bauxite, oil, coal, corn, copra, quinine, sugar and raw rubber in the East Indies; and tungsten ore, copper ore, oil, rice, and peanut in Burma. The Japanese Army and Navy forces captured a large number of enemy vessels which have been added to Japan's commercial fleet.

Believed Japan Worn Out

"The enemy propaganda to the effect that Japan was tired out owing to the five-year China Affair is groundless, as clearly pointed out by Major-General Kenryo Sato, director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office. The general in his speech delivered on March 10, 1942, stated that about 40 per cent of the Government spendings was appropriated for China Affair expenses and the remaining 60 used to finance the industrial productivity expansion programs. He went on to say that the fighting power of the Army has been boosted to three times that of pre-China Affair days and the productivity of the munitions industry to seven or eight times. Apart from the expansion of the industrial productive capacity, the shifting of Japan's industry from a peacetime structure to a wartime setup had nearly been completed before the outbreak of the war, while the United States started after the start of the hostilities.

"There is no concern about the remarkable aggravation of a state of inflation, the supply of daily necessities including provisions and the risk of panic. The next important problem which should be taken up for study is the Japanese people's capacity to finance the war, namely, (1) the balance between the nation's income and the war cost, (2) the taxable capacity of the people and (3) the digestion of Government bonds. Since the beginning of the China Affair up to the end of last year, about ¥23,000,000,000 was used to boost the industrial productivity. An additional ¥6,000,000,000 is expected to be spent for similar purposes this year. Consequently Japan's capacity to finance the war has steadily been continuing to increase. The income of the people also continued to move upward at an accelerated tempo, as shown in the following table:

Fiscal year	Total
1930	¥10,635,000,000
1938	23,200,000,000
1939	28,300,000,000
1940	23,000,000,000
1941	36,800,000,000
1942	45,000,000,000

"According to the explanation given by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the last plenary Diet session, ¥24,000,000 of the estimated income for the 1942 fiscal year will be appropriated for Government expenses, ¥6,000,000,000 for industrial financing and ¥15,000,000 for the people's daily living. The Government spendings stand at 53 per cent of the total income of the nation which compares favorably with the percentage of various countries in 1918; namely, 41 per cent of the United States, 129 per cent of England, and 105 per cent of Germany. In 1940, 69 per cent of German income amounting to 69,000,000,000 marks was used for Government spendings and the figure moved to 56 per cent in 1941.

"The increase of Government expenditures from ¥965,000,000 in 1936 to ¥5,760,000,000 in 1942 is a clear-cut proof of the remarkable improvement in the taxable capacity of the Japanese people."

Domei Economic Weekly Emphasizes Need For Developing Burma Natural Resources

In addition to the bright prospects of farming industries in Burma, the International Economic Weekly of the Domei News Agency alludes to the desirability of developing the natural resources in which she abounds. Emphasizing the need for Japanese activities in the same country, the journal furnishes the reader with the following details in this connection.

"Britain has hitherto been extremely conservative in the development of mineral resources in Burma, plentiful as they are, by reason of the fact that she has been afraid of a world wide slump of market prices. She has been inclined to leave these resources for future exploitation like those remaining yet to be developed in New Guinea.

"This long list of mineral resources in this country comprise petroleum products, iron, antimony, cobalt, copper, gold, silver, lead, manganese, mica, tungsten, tin, zinc, etc. The present output is anything but encouraging. There is, however, a rosy outlook for the exploitation of deposits of copper in the Shan States, those of silver, lead and zinc in a region about 540 miles north of Rangoon as well as gold deposits scattered throughout the country.

"In view, however, of the shortage of coal, aside from a noticeable output in the up-country regions, it is thought advisable to build hydro-power plants so as to provide power.

Forest Products

"Thanks to the tropical zone, Burma is rich in forest products, of which teak heads the list in market value.

"Teak plantations are managed by the Burmese Government, the Steel Brothers under the Bombay Burma Trading Company with the government's permission, have been shipping approximately 230,000 cubic tons of teak annually. The total volume of shipments to foreign countries through this agency during 1941 amounted in value to 30,000,000 rupees. The demand for this timber has been on the steady rise ever since the outbreak of the second European War. In connection with the huge order placed by the British Ministry of Supplies for teak, the Burmese Government inaugurated a control organ so as to accelerate the exports of this timber.

"Mangrove, which yields tannin for leather industries, is grown mainly in the district of Tenasserim, annual production being estimated at 5,000 tons or thereabouts. Plants used for dye-stuff are grown at various places in the country, while bamboo and other pulp-producing plants are plentiful in this country.

Manufacturing Industries

"Burma's manufacturing industries remain in such an infantile stage that only 7 per cent of her whole population is engaged in these industries. All this seems to be attributable to the British policy hampering the mechanic expansion of Burma irrespective of the abundant natural resources in the country.

"For instance, large-scale industries of rice-cleaning, mills, saw mills, petroleum fields and refineries and cement factories are held by British enterprisers with the result that the majority of natives are forced to cling to their traditional drudgery.

Rice-Cleaning—"Large-scale rice-cleaning mills have been under the virtual control of the Steel Brothers, British capitalists. The annual capacity of rice-cleaning is estimated at 8,000,000 tons. Driven to an anarchical condition preceding the outbreak of the current war, those engaged in this branch of industries were clamorous as to the need of grading rice produced in the country.

Lumbering—"Teak produced in Burma is noted for its superior quality compared with that produced in Thailand, although there is a larger production in the latter. Felling and sawing are performed with the aid of modern equipment, whereas the transactions of this commodity are mostly monopolized by British capitalists."

Petroleum Products—"According to the statistical record for 1937, Burma turned out 1,103,000 tons of petroleum products during the same year, or 0.04 per cent of the world production. Though not particularly encouraging from the viewpoint of volume, the oil fields in this territory are, like those in the East Indies, treasured as important resources of petroleum products in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The majority of the oil fields are located along the Irrawaddy River. The Choicest portions of the oil fields have fallen under the management of British interests as a result of their invasion into this country about 50 years ago. Oil wells in the country total 3,000 or thereabouts. Crude oil turned out in these wells is carried to refineries at Rangoon with the aid of pipe lines aggregating 367 miles in length, and finished oil has hitherto been mostly shipped to India.

Cement—"Jointly capitalized by British and Burmese enterprisers, an annual production of 60,000 tons has been realized merely for self-sufficing purposes in Burma.

Handicrafts

Handicraft Products—"The annual output of hand-woven cloth in Burma amounts to 55,000,000 square yards, or 25 per cent of her home consumption, the deficit being supplied by imports. Thanks to the labor of talented native handicraftsmen, many wares are marketed. A flourishing trade is maintained in their products, including lacquer wares, gold and silver wares, copper wares, ivory wares, bamboo and rattan wares, parasols, etc. It is expected that these branches of industry will take an upward swing if they are provided with instructive organs.

Stock-Raising—"Cattle leads the list of Burmese stock-raising. According to the statistical record for 1938, Burma had 5,000,000 cattle, 1,000,000 buffaloes, 530,000 pigs, 300,000 goats, 80,000 sheep and 50,000 horses. Influenced by Buddhist teachings, they very seldom send their cattle to slaughter-houses. Instead, they use these creatures for all kinds of labor, domesticating the cattle to such an extent that they dwell with the cattle under the same roof alike in cities and up-country regions.

Fishery—"There is a rich variety of fish in Burma owing to the fact that her coastline extends over 1,200 miles. Due, however, to the low standard of the natives in the art of fishing, there is much room for improvement in the fishing industries. It is worthy of notice that the natives are indisposed to eat fish due to the Buddhist influence notwithstanding their traditional appetite for fowls."

SOUTH DEVELOPMENT BANK TO ESTABLISH BRANCHES

New Offices to Facilitate Supply of Funds for Economic Reconstruction

With the object of facilitating the supply of industrial funds necessary for the economic reconstruction of the southern regions, the South Seas Development Bank has decided to establish branches at Shonan City, Batavia and Manila, reports Domei.

It is understood that the three new branches of the bank are invested with a wide scope of activities.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Southern Regions Development Bank will establish new branches in other important commercial and industrial centers in the southern areas in the near future.

U.S. CONGRESS, SENATE TO DISCUSS TAX RAISE

Introduction of Bill Created Great Sensation Among American Populace

Referring to the bill introduced on March 8 by Henry Morgenthau, Jr. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Department, for an immense increase of taxes, the Congress and the Senate are expected to discuss this bill in the course of next Autumn, reports a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

According to a New York paper, however, the introduction of this bill has created a great sensation among the American populace, and an outcry has been raised by the objectors to the following effect, adds the dispatch:

"In view of the floating purchasing power in America aggregating $17,000,000,000, it would no longer be possible to realize the perfect absorption of this monetary circulation. Thus observed, it is considered advisable to extend the taxation over smaller earners and also to effect the compulsory subscription system to Government bonds. With a view to curbing the trend of inflation, it is most important to formulate the stop price system for agricultural products, which, however, seems to have been ignored by the Government. It appears that the Government is deliberately covering up the prevailing inflation by means of sheer patching."

Encourage Pulp Industry

In view of the heavy demand for paper manufacturing as well as for rayon and other products, the Manchoukuo Government has been encouraging the pulp industry. There were in 1940 five large pulp companies with an aggregate nominal capital of ¥50,000,000 and with an annual production capacity of 72,000 metric tons. These companies were affiliated with the Japanese interests of Oji, Terada, Kawanishi and Ohkawa. The Government is reported to have alloted to each company an annual production quota of 10,000 metric tons in 1938 and 15,000 metric tons in the succeeding years.

SPHERE TIN SUPPLY TREBLES ALL NEEDS

Large Refineries in Southern Regions Formerly Shipped to Anti-Axis Countries

Indicating a great future for our tin and light metal industries with abundant resources of tin now lying within easy reach of our enterprisers, the Nikkan Kogyo releases the following observations:

The total production of tin in the southern areas amounts to approximately 70 per cent or more of the world production. Reviewing the relations between demand and supply, the production in these areas exceeds the demand of the whole Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including, of course, Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the excess being so remarkable as to more than treble the actual demand in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Large Refineries

There are refineries operated on a large scale in the Malay Peninsula, Shonan Island and at Penang. These refineries have hitherto been melting tin ore brought there from the East Indies, the Union of South Africa, Burma, Thailand and French Indo-China as well as that turned out locally, and purified tin has been shipped to various countries from these mills. On the other hand, the majority of the tin ore turned out in the East Indies was formerly shipped to Holland whereas up till the outbreak of the current war this ore had been shipped to America or Shonan Island.

Scanning the investments in various tin mines, it is understood that British and Dutch interests head the list, the former mainly in Malaya and Thailand and the latter in the East Indies. As a matter of fact, the bulk of tin industries in Malaya and Thailand have been managed by British interests, while those in the islands of Bangka, Simkep and Billiton have been either State-managed by the Dutch Government or jointly operated by the Dutch Government and civilians.

As for similar enterprises hitherto carried on in the South by Japanese interests, we may point out the Ishiwara Industrial and Transports Company, the Japan Mining Company and the Mitsubishi Mining Company. The subsidiary of the Ishiwara interests own tin mines in the upper reaches of the Kemabangan River. The other two companies are also engaged in the development of tin mines either in the South Sea Islands or Thailand. They are all now pleased with the bright prospects of their tin industries which have replaced the British and Dutch interests.

Chinese Influential

It is equally interesting to note that the Chinese enterprisers hold an influential position in the various lines of industries in the southern areas, and that the development of tin resources in Malaya was first undertaken by Chinese as far back as the 18th century. Prior to the start of the British activities in tin mines in Malaya, these Chinese occupied 80 per cent of the tin mines in Malaya. Now the case is reversed for 60 per cent of the local mines have been taken over by European capitalists due mainly to their technical supremacy. But noteworthy is the fact that the devotion of the Chinese enterprisers to the development of tin resources during the 18th and 19th centuries left an indelible mark of their traditional industry, and that the Chinese enterprisers now working in the southern areas are expected to join the Japanese interests to work side by side for the expansion of tin industries.

In no era has the importance of tin industry been more plainly demonstrated from the viewpoint of arms than in the present emergency, and it goes without saying that the disappointment of the Allies, now bereft of the substantial channel of tin supplies, will no doubt surpass imagination. At the same time, there is every reason to eulogize Japan's dominant position in connection with her tin industry now that she has gained control over the vast resources of this material in the areas newly occupied by her expeditionary forces.

JAPANESE TO DEVELOP RESOURCES IN BURMA

Large Scale Importance of Raw Cotton From Area Decided By Authorities

Following the completion of our expeditionary forces' successful operations throughout Burma, the plentiful resources hitherto exploited by the Allied countries and the Chungking Government in the region will henceforth be developed by the Japanese enterprises for the stabilization of the economic structure in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Incidentally the Japanese authorities have decided a large scale importation of raw cotton from Burma, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

The paper points out that half the total output of Burmese raw cotton was formerly shipped to India and England, and the balance spun by the three spinning mills operated by the Nippon Menka Kaisha at certain places in the South. With a view to supplying the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere with enough cloth made from fiber products, our authorities have ordered the full-swing operation of these mills and have simultaneously nominated the Nippon Menka, Gosho and Fuji Cotton Spinning Company as authorized dealers in raw cotton.

BOURSE ISSUE CALM ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Dealers Cheered by News of Anti-American and British Movement in Chungking

Although news reports of the anti-American and British movement in Chungking was well-received by dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, almost all wares were irregular with the liquidation move in progress. A calm situation pervaded the bourse issue and other active shares.

Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥135.50 in the morning session of the short-term section and a rise of only ¥0.30 was made until the afternoon session was brought to a close N.Y.K. stepped up ¥0.80, its new ¥0.50, while Kanegafuchi Spinning dropped ¥0.20 and its new ¥0.50.

In the long-term market, Showa Electric Industry registered a new record high of ¥72.70 which is ¥1.00 higher than the closing price of the previous afternoon. Among other heavy industrials, an advance of ¥0.20 was noted in Uraga Dock, ¥0.30 in Japan Electro-Chemical, ¥0.20 in Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, ¥0.40 in Tokyo Steel Works and ¥1.50 in Mitsubishi Mining.

In the Miscellaneous group, Oriental Development moved upward ¥0.40, Japan Piston Ring ¥0.40, Japan Carbon ¥0.50, Japan Fat ¥0.50, Japan Soda ¥0.40 and Toa Tobacco ¥1.20.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥135.80, N.Y.K. ¥105.70, its new ¥91.00, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥153.90 and its new ¥96.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.			June	July
First Section					
Kane'fuchi spin n (25)	....		....	97.0	97.4
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	d	.5	87.5	87.7
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.3	d	.3	64.0	61.7
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	105.0	u	.5	105.1	105.2
Do. new (37½)	90.0	d	.3	90.3	90.9
Uraga Dock (50)	96.0	d	.3	....	98.2
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	...	u	.1	81.1	82.1
Hitachi Works (50)	...	u	.2	....	75.6
Third Section					
Japan Fat	....	u	.5	....	67.7
Japan Oil	78.8	d	.7	79.9	80.0
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	64.6	u	.1	65.1	65.7
Furukawa Industry	....	u	.4	....	119.7
Japan Soda	38.1	u	.2	38.2	38.9
Japan Automobile Ind.	73.8	u	.2	73.9	74.5
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	...	u	.1	65.9	67.8
Japan Nickel	49.5		....	....	49.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	135.4	135.5	135.3	135.8
N. Y. K., old	104.8	104.9	104.8	105.7
N. Y. K., new	90.1	90.1	90.1	91.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	150.0	154.0	153.9
Do. new	97.0	97.0	96.7	96.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.3	89.3	89.0	89.3
Osaka Stock, new	73.1	73.4	73.1	73.4
Japan Steel Tube	74.9	75.0	74.9	75.0
Japan Oil	79.0	79.4	79.0	78.8
S. M. Railway	73.1	73.3	73.0	73.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.3	108.5	108.4	103.5
Hitachi Works	74.3	74.4	74.3	74.4
Japan Mining	59.0	....	....	58.9
Manchurian Ind	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9

BINTANG BAUXITE MINES UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

Abundant Supply of Mineral Available When Restoration Work Completed

In parallel with the signal victories of our expeditionary forces and the remarkable activities of our skilled engineers in the southern areas, aluminum manufacturers are rejoicing over the prosepects of abundant supplies of bauxite for the South, observes the Nikkan Kogyo. The article continues as follows:

with the shipment made last July by the Nichiran Shoji Kaisha, the imports of bauxite into this country ceased and that the bauxite mines on Bintang Island were formerly explored by a Dutch corporation. Due, however, to th esubsequent debacle of the Dutch army following the hostilities in this region, these mines were destroyed by the Dutch in accordance with their scorched earth strategy.

"Under instructions from competent authorities, the Furukawa Mining Company, in cooperation with the Japan Light Metal Company, has been entrusted with the responsibility of resporing these mines to working order and they began work on the island some time ago.

"Early in April the Japan Light Metal Company dispatched a party of about 10 skilled engineers to the island. Since then the restoration of the mines has been progressing with the aid of the efficient machinery that these engineers took with them. A number of aluminum manufacturing companies, as well as the Japan Light Metal Company, are now confident of a marked increase in their output to cope with the ever-increasing demand for this material."

U.S. to Save Rubber

Instead of confining the practice of gasoline rationing system to the 17 Eastern States and the district of Columbia, Arthur Neville, rubber production coordinator of the U.S. Wartime Production Bureau, indicated the contemplated extension of this system all over the United States, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. It is suspected that the need of saving rubber consumption for tire use is accountable for this project, and that it will take effect on or about July 1, adds Domei.

Minister Kishi Explains Two-Fold Mission Of Stock Exchange at Round-Table Meeting

To show to the world the sound economic strength of Japan under the present wartime conditions and to contribute to the expansion of the country's productive power are the two greatest missions of the Stock Exchange Market, it was pointed out by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at a round-table conference recently held under the auspices of the "Keizai Chishiki" or Economic knowledge, a widely read economic periodical.

Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi said in part:

"In my opinion, under the prevailing wartime conditions the Stock Exchange Market is vested with two most important duties. One is that the Stock Exchange Market, as the barometer of the tendencies of the entire economy of Japan, shoulders the responsibility of proving to the world the sound and healthy economic strength of Japan under the stress and burden of the War of Greater East Asia. Some people may make the mistake of thinking that I mean to boost up the market artificially by bullish operations. That is not what I mean. The quotations on the Stock Exchange Market indicate the present and future economic power of Japan. In other words, the peoples' elan to fight out the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end should be reflected upon the market quotations.

"The second mission to be fulfilled by the Stock Exchange Market is to contribute to the expansion of the industrial productive power of the country. We all must dismiss entirely the idea of personal gains or losses. Our sole concern must be directed toward what is required by the nation, and whatever is necessary for the construction of a high-degree national defense structure must be expanded. In raising the necessary funds for this, at times the Government may bear the burden of the expenditure and at times the necessary funds are raised through the instrumentality of special financial organs, but essentially it is necessary that capital accumulated by the people should be mobilized for this purpose, for it is only by so doing that industrial productivity expansion can be accomplished without bringing about any adverse inflationary reaction.

Securities Act as Medium

"Then the question arises as to the manner in which the people's accumulated capital can be turned over for the expansion of the industrial productive power of the nation. The securities act as a medium for diverting the capital accumulation of the people toward the expansion of industrial productivity. It is through the investment of the people's accumulated funds into these securities that we can build up a national defense structure of the highest degree on a permanent basis. And the place which facilitates this investment in securities is the Stock Exchange Market.

"Some people are of the opinion that the bourse shares are liable to hamper the purchases of other industrial shares. While it is true that this point should be deliberated upon, judging from latest tendencies, I am of the opinion that the thinking of the people has been very much advanced since the days of the Russo-Japanese War and the First World War; and there is now nothing to worry about in this respect.

"Under the present international situation in which Japan is destined to fight a protracted war and to accomplish the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the surplus funds of the people must be used for the development of natural resources within the co-prosperity orbit. And as stated just now the people's surplus capital can best be linked with industry through the medium of securities, and I feel that the mission of the Stock Exchange Market to facilitate this investment is a very important one.

"Considering the speculative nature of the Stock Exchange Market, one is liable to be wedded solely to the idea of preventing speculations, but in my opinion too much pressure on speculations is apt to make the fulfilment of the aforementioned two important missions of the Stock Exchange Market impossible. Some people may jump to the hasty conclusion that if the Stock Exchange Market cannot fulfill these important missions without speculations, it would be best to abolish the Stock Exchange Market entirely. But that would be tantamount to killing the bull by trying to straighten its horns. On the other hand, unless the horns are righted, the bull may do some mischief. That is where the difficulty of supervision comes in.

Must Defy All Obstacles

The present storm of the War of Greater East Asia has especially fired the people to overcome all sorts of difficulties and hardships. Under these conditions, if there is anybody who attempts to make personal gains by manipulating the Stock Exchange Market, the bourse itself is liable to face the music of popular attack, but that is no reason for those interested in the Stock Exchange Market to recoil. On the contrary, they should proceed with the fulfillment of the two most important missions with courage and valor, defying all obstacles in the way, as all others are doing.

"In the conditions of the Stock Exchange Market during the past year, there were at times phenomena which I greatly resented, for whenever there were events in which Japan attempted to release East Asia from the Anglo-American fetters, the quotations on the Stock Exchange Market went down. However, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Stock Exchange Market began to sing a totally different tune. This shows that the way of thinking of Japan's economic and industrial circles has undergone a change for the better. In fact, the way of thinking of the entire Japanese people has made long strides, and this is reflected in the bourse mirror. The Stock Exchange Market is a sort of thermometer; when the heat goes up, the mercury also goes up. It is a gross mistake to think that the heat has gone up because the mercury has gone up. Breaking the thermometer to pieces will not bring down the heat, and if the heat is unbearable some sort of device must be made to make it bearable."

Gas Industry Started in 1910

The gas industry was initiated in Manchoukuo by the South Manchoukuo Railway Comany in 1910 when the company started supplying gas to the public by establishing a furnace with a daily capacity of 300,000 cubic feet and also a gas tank of 150,000 cubic feet capacity. In 1925 the company set up branch plants at Mukden, Anshan and Hsinking. Simultaneously with this the gas works of the company was reorganized into the South Manchoukuo Gas Company, capitalized at ¥10,000,000 fully paid-up.

Donkeys Aplenty

Donkeys are raised chiefly in Fengtien, Antung and Jehol provinces in South Manchoukuo, and are fine breeds. There are two species large and small, the latter being used generally for farm cultivation as well as for domestic work and as pack animals. They are hardy and can subsist on poor feed. About 620,000 donkeys are raised in Manchoukuo yearly.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	135.8	+.30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.0	+.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	96.9	−.50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

SALT SALES MONOPOLIZED

Chosen Takes Steps for Smooth Distribution

To smooth the distribution of salt in Chosen through the proper adjustment of the supply and demand, the Chosen Government-General has decided to subject the sale of salt to a monopoly system, according to a Domei communication from Keijo.

Details of the salt monopoly system in the peninsula were announced Wednesday in a monopoly ordinance. The salt monopoly is scheduled to become effective August 1 this year.

Bill Clearings

May 22 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	195.315	146.582
Balance	38.799	20.988

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,000,000

PRESIDENT: T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS: H. KASHIWAGI, S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo, H. Kashiwagi, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura, K. Kodama, D. Nohara, C. Arima, K. Nishi, J. Okada, S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1942

The Navy Speaks

Under the caption "What decides a rise or a fall," Captain Hideo Hiraide, the Navy spokesman, who has just returned from an extensive tour in the south, addressed, as already reported, the nation from JOAK station on Thursday night. His talk, as usual, was at once interesting and illuminating. Some of the observations made are deserving of more than passing attention.

Mention above all should be made of an incident which came to the notice of our Navy spokesman while on a visit to the southern theater of war. The incident in itself was nothing unusual, just one of those occurrences which might be expected in any sea fight. But the particular incident mentioned by the Navy spokesman is of importance as it is illustrative of the spirit which has made for the moral force which today pervades both our Army and Navy and makes them unique in many respects.

The incident told by Captain Hiraide occurred not long after the outbreak of the war, when a Japanese destroyer went down after spirited action in southern waters. After the vessel had disappeared under water, the surviving members of the complement took to water, struggling to keep themselves afloat as long as possible. A bluejacket happened to see an officer afloat with a safety-jacket on. The former, swimming toward the officer, found him considerably exhausted from wounds and offered to help him. The officer, however, refused to hold on to the bluejacket, as he was invited to do. The officer explained that he had been burned too badly to keep himself above water very much longer. Nothing would save him, he believed. The life-jacket would be useless in any case. Thereupon the officer turned the jacket over to the other man and told him to keep himself afloat until help should come. Soon after that, the officer went down.

This little incident is sufficient to show the sentiment which permeates the Imperial Navy and makes its teamwork perfect under all conditions. It is a perfect instance of the comradeship that binds the gunroom officers and the ratings. Except where duties are observed, there is no question of rank or position. It is quite characteristic of the Japanese Army and Navy that authority stands on ceremony or makes stern calls only where duty demands. It is believed a sign of small mindedness to assume airs. Where all airs of superiority are discarded there is a perfect spirit of comradeship.

Captain Hiraide takes up the recent battle of the Coral Sea as a conspicuous instance showing the tactical inferiority of the allied navy. The first encounter between the Japanese and the allied naval force took place on May 7. The latter force was composed of capital ships as its mainstay. When it sighted a Japanese aircraft carrier of considerably lower fighting power, it confidently came forth to attack, placing its reliance on its superior tonnage and ordnance. The allied fleet was thus decoyed to the north of the Coral Sea until it was caught by Japanese air forces based on land and almost completely destroyed.

"This battle," says Captain Hiraide, "shows how low is the level of the tactical ability of the command of the allied fleet. But the leaders of the allied navies still seem unable to understand what sort of tactical minds are placed in command of their sea powers. It is probable that by the time they realize where the trouble is, they will have discovered how the United States and British navies have retrogressed to third rate positions as world sea powers." The indication is that their descent in the naval scale of the world will be very rapid if they continue to fare as badly as they have.

The second phase of the battle of the Coral Sea developed on the following day under conditions such as never seen in the naval history of the world. The contest was between aircraft carriers. For hours the fight went on between hundreds of planes. The Japanese aircraft, although far outnumbered, hacked their way until at last they were able to deal mortal blows to the two aircraft carriers on the enemy side. When the battle was over, all of the allied planes that had gone up for action had been destroyed, although they had outnumbered the Japanese by four to one. Even after so much had been accomplished in the air, the Japanese fliers still had the capacity to close in on the capital ships that had escorted the aircraft carriers and to deal them crushing damages. No better proof could be given to show how the Japanese, plane for plane, proved themselves superior to the allied air force. The Japanese pilots, going forth to deal with the capital vessels, after they had accounted for all the planes coming up to fight, offer another instance of that spirit of the Imperial Navy which is expressed by the phrase "An enemy seen must be destroyed."

Further referring to these classic sea battles, our Navy spokesman observes that national traits and characteristics were brought out in strange light in these engagements on sea. The British, in this as in other instances, betrayed their craftiness beyond question. For the British warships stayed back while sending the American units to the forefront of battle. The British consistently contrived to play safe. While the American unit of the California class was mortally punished for venturing forth, the British battleship Warspite managed to flee. Moreover, throughout the engagement Australian aircraft hardly offered any cooperation. The Americans, says the Navy spokesman, were simple-minded enough to plunge in the thick of the fight for the British and take the worst of it.

It is evident that the British tactics are repeated on land as well as on sea. In Malaya and Burma the British stayed behind while the Indians and natives fought for them. When these men were crushed, the unscathed British retired. This is also what happened in the Philippines where the American and Filipinos took the field against our troops. The low level of Anglo-Saxon morality as evidenced in the present war stands in striking contrast with what was once on a time regarded the noblest tradition of that race, chivalry.

Fauna in Island of Celebes

In the matter of fauna Celebes is the poorest island in the archipelago in the number of its species, yet amongst these it has animal forms which have no close allies in any other part of the world, except in three of the neighboring islands—Bachian, Buru and Sulu. Most interesting of these are the babi-rusa, or pig-deer, so named by the Malays from its long and slender legs, and curved tusks, resembling horns, the black, crested baboon (Cynpithecus nigrescens), akin to the African baboon, and the anoa, or dwarf-buffalo, hunted extensively by the natives for its flesh.

There are peculiar varieties of other indigenous animals, including five squirrels, a pig, a deer, two wood-rats and two marsupials. Celebes has a number of a peculiar species of parrots, woodpeckers, hawks, cuckoos, hornbills, starlings, flycatchers and pigeons; the Brush turkey is found there also. Crocodiles are common, there are snakes of various kinds, and many peculiar species of beetles and butterflies, whilst there is a distinct cleavage between the freshwater fishes of Borneo and Celebes. Although it has species which belong neither to the one nor to the other, the fauna of Celebes is more Asiatic than Australian, and the island is established as a transitional region between the Oriental and Australian zoological regions: it is one of the oldest parts of the Archipelago.

A Year Ago Today

May 23, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

A substantial gain was registered over the previous month in the number of Americans in favor of the United States convoying war materials and supplies to Britain, a survey conducted by Gallup revealed. According to this poll 52 per cent of the people of the United States are in favor and 40 per cent are opposed to convoys, with 8 per cent undecided, which compares with 41 per cent in favor, 50 per cent against and 9 per cent undecided in April.

An official German announcement states that German planes attacked heavy British naval units with great success, scoring direct hits on one battleship, five cruisers and one destroyer in the Eastern Mediterranean. The detailed account says that dive-bombers scored one direct hit with a bomb of medium caliber on a battleship. The heavy bomb exploded close to the stern so that the vessel was virtually pushed off her course.

An interesting account of how the Chungking regime is suffering from increased shortage of war supplies and how Chinese citizens in the war-time capital are groaning under devastating air raids conducted by Japanese aircraft was given in an interview with the local Japanese press by Colonel Liu Tzu-chiang, Chief of Chungking's Chemical Warfare Section, who deserted the Chiang Kai-shek camp and surrendered to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China.

Asked why he had decided to desert the Chungking regime, Colonel Liu said that his strong anti-Japanese feelings forsook him when he read Wang Ching-wei's first statement issued in response to the statement made by Premier Fumimaro Konoye.

Clarence E. Gauss, new United States Ambassador to Chungking, arrived at Chungking from Hongkong by air.

EARLY ANGLO-SAXON ATTEMPTS TO OCCUPY RYUKYU ISLES TOLD

British Sent Surveying Ship in 1797 and Nine Years Later Dispatched Two Warships to Coerce Islanders

Along the outskirts of the China Sea, stretching between the island of Kyushu to the vicinity of Japan's territorial possession, Taiwan, lie the Ryukyu Islands. How vitally important these islands were in the establishment of Japan's coastal defense and how perilously close they came to being absorbed through unscrupulous exploits of foreign nations cannot be fully stressed or over-estimated.

First claimed by both Japan and China, they were later placed under the control of the most powerful feudalistic family of the Tokugawa regime, the Satsuma clan of Kyushu. It was during their control that in the ninth year of Kansei (1797) a British surveying ship, Providence, first touched upon these islands, causing unprecedented consternation among the island authorities.

Nine years later these islands were again menaced by the British warships, Alceste and Lyra, who forced their way into unwelcome harbors. In 1820 came another warship, whose crew, despite insistent protests from the local authorities, surveyed the sea around the islands of Yayeyama and Miyako, and who carried away with them detailed and specific charts of that region. Unable to stem the series of these unwelcome visits, the authorities were compelled to bear in bitter silence the arrival of the British Consul at Fuchow, China, who came to negotiate trade treaties between Ryukyu and Britain; the arrival of the warship, Samarang, which entered the harbors in Yayeyama and Ishigaki; and finally the most unwanted of all the entrants, B. J. Bettelheim, missionary and propagandist.

Hungarian Jew

A converted Hungarian Jew, naturalized as a British subject, Bettelheim came to the city of Naha, where, turning a deaf ear to the local authorities' repeated requests to leave the islands, he persistently insisted upon preaching his doctrine among the inhabitants. An adept propagandist, he caused incalculable annoyance.

At this time came Sir Thomas John Cockrane, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in Chinese waters, to ask protection for this intruder. As if this were not enough, in November of the same year another British warship invaded these islands, carrying with it an official letter demanding protection for the missionary and insisting upon the acceptance of Britain's offer for a trade contract. To add weight to the matter, the letter was signed by Viscount Henry John Temple Palmerston, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Failing to obtain an agreement regarding a trade treaty, England continued to send her ships to these waters with the hope of coercing the islands to some sort of acquiescence.

Under these circumstances, both the Chinese authorities and agents from the Satsuma clan were experiencing an extremely difficult time, and neither the status of the Chinese Sin regime nor the strength of the powerful Satsuma clan were able to eradicate the foreign intrusions. Finally in desperation Nariaki Shimazu, heir to the Lord of Satsuma, appealed to the Shogun himself, whose indifferent reply came:

"Matters concerning the islands have been wholly committed to the charge of your clan, and will be disposed of in such manner as you think best suited. You will take care, however, not to stain the honor of this country during the management of the affairs or to adopt any means which you may afterwards be compelled to regret. On the whole, you will act according to the demands of the circumstances, using your own discretion."

Later, in 1851, as the head of the Satsuma clan, Shimazu petitioned for the Shogun's sanction on his intended opening of the island ports in the event that diplomatic negotiations to be carried out by the Sin regime failed. The reply came that, although the move could not be authorized by the Shogun, all movements regarding the Ryukyu islands were under the complete discretion of the Satsuma clan.

Threatens to Blackmail

It was two years following this that the United States made her first tangible contact with Japan under the guidance of the famous Commodore Perry, who "aroused Japan from her long sleep." To the United States Navy Secretary, he wrote:

"As a preliminary step in our negotiation with Japan, I deem it necessary to place under our influence one or more outlying Japanese ports to secure shelter and supply for our fleet. In case of opposition, we shall be compelled to carry through our intention with armed compulsion. In the event of such occurrence, it would be highly advisable for us to establish our bases on a few of the small islands off the southern coast of the mainland, where we may obtain fuel and provision. The Luchu (Ryukyu) islands, now under consideration, are under the direct control of the most powerful feudal lord of Japan, Duke of Satsuma, who, incidentally, bombarded an unarmed American vessel some time ago, and whose method of administration on the islands seems not so much inclined toward employment of peaceful ways as toward suppressing the islanders by use of arms.

"The islanders, by His Excellency's policy, are strictly prohibited from possessing arms of any kind, and consequently, cannot resort to the use of arms in expressing dissatisfaction with the system of the administration. The intended occupation of the chief harbors on these islands to ensure a constant fuel supply will not, therefore, violate any law of morals."

Insolent Perry

In complete accord with this aggressive policy was the Republican party in the United States, which upheld that the Ryukyu islands should be forced into the hands of that nation before any formal negotiations between the American envoy and Japanese authorities commenced. Just at this time, however, the Republican President, Millard Fillmore, was displaced by the Democrat, Franklin Pierce, who advocated a more peaceful method for opening the ports of Japan. Thus it was that the aggressive policy of the United States was temporarily abandoned.

This new policy, however, was not made known to Commodore Perry before his departure from Hongkong for Japan, and in the event that these instructions had reached him, it is strongly suspected that he would have persisted in his own way, disregarding the policy of the new administration.

Thus, on April 19, 1853, the Commodore, accompanied by his fleet, entered the harbor of Naha. In his interview with the high commissioner of the islands, he asked for amity between Japan and the United States, and then insisted upon proceeding to the Royal Palace, despite the entreaties of the officials who tried to dissuade him from carrying out his intentions. In contrast to his request for amiable relationship, he demanded that the local authorities provide the American crew with suitable shelter and daily necessities, in addition to the establishment of a fuel provision base.

Goes to Palace

Having obtained these demands, the haughty Commodore proceeded on his way to the Royal Palace, accompanied by the other officers of his staff. Extending his salutations to the island ruler and promising to return in a short time, this arrogant American sailed from the port of Naha on his "black ships."

On his second visit, on May 2 of the same year, Perry executed a master stroke in American diplomacy. Insisting that the local authorities be recompensed for supplies of fuel and provision which the Americans had received, he forced upon them a large sum of money in remuneration for the supplies. This movement proved to be the forerunner, however unwilling, of trade between the Islanders and the United States.

Following his visit to the ancient city of Yedo, a visit now famous in the annals of history, he again returned to the islands, this time to make specific demands—that provisions be supplied by the islanders, to be paid by the Americans upon a yearly house-rent system; that a storage bin be built to contain not less than six hundred tons of coal; that no detectives follow an American; and finally, that trade with the local markets and the purchase of needed goods by American vessels be permitted.

Storage Bin Built

Satisfied at the progress of his moves, the Commodore, upon his return to Hongkong, informed his home government that should Japan refuse to accede to his demands, he would take immediate retaliatory steps and occupy the Ryukyu islands and there remain stationed until official instructions reached him.

Soon after this, all the vessels of Perry's fleet entered the harbor of Naha, and there passed the remainder of the year 1853. On January 6 of the following year, Perry proceeded to the Royal Palace where he shrewdly obtained permission to station American soldiers on the island to safeguard the coal storage. Having gained another point of advantage, he left the city of Naha and proceeded to Uraga to negotiate with the Shogunate of Japan upon a treaty of amity.

Having satisfactorily concluded his treaty of amity with the Yedo authorities, the Commodore returned once more to Naha in June of the same year. It was just at this time that there occurred an incident, in which an American sailor was killed by several of the inhabitants of the island. Intending to use this incident as a threat, the Commodore asked that those responsible for the sailor's death be handed immediately over for punishment. Expecting a refusal, Perry was more than annoyed at the speedy retribution of the affair, for the refusal to oppose the demand frustrated the Commodore's secret intention to use the incident as a means for coercing a treaty between the Ryukyu government and the United States.

U.S. Retreat

The pertinacious Commodore, however, refused to give up his plan for this treaty of amity and finally on the tenth of the month he submitted to the local government office a draft of the desired treaty. Despite the opposition of the insular authorities, it was finally signed on the seventeenth of the month. Written both in Japanese and English, the treaty stipulated that (1) all American vessels visiting Ryukyu be cordially met and provided with commodities at moderate prices; (2) any American vessel shipwrecked in the surrounding waters be promptly aided and rescued by the islanders; and (3) competent native pilots be placed on any incoming United States fleet.

Having concluded his mission, Perry left the Ryukyu Islands on June 22, 1854, never again to molest its unwilling inhabitants.

Thus, Japan, having imposed upon her a series of humiliating treaties by a group of unscrupulous exploiters, was finally forced to open her closed ports to foreign trade. Narrowly escaping illegal attempts of foreign countries to seize these strategically important islands, Japan has progressed so rapidly within the last century that those who would have conquered her are now retreating in the onslaught of her advance.

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

Many Valuable Articles Found In May Number

The first impression that strikes any reader picking up the May issue of Contemporary Japan, the most outstanding and widely discussed journal in East Asia, is that this particular number has a well-balanced choice of articles. Starting with the subject of the legal aspects of the Pacific War by Harukazu Nagaoka, the journal ends up with a feature article on sportsmen in war by Nobumasa Kawamoto. Interspersed between these two are a couple of unusually interesting cultural articles dealing with the Buddhist pagados in Japan and Japanese dolls and festivals.

Legal Aspect of War

The presentation of the article by Harukazu Nagaoka on the "Legal Aspect of the Pacific War" is exceedingly timely in view of the allegations maintained by the United States and her propagandists that the Japanese attacks on Pearl Harbor and off the coast of Malaya on December 8, 1941, were in direct violation of the Third Convention of the Hague.

The author takes the reader to the Second Peace Conference held at the Hague from June 15 to October 18, 1907, where the Third Convention was adopted. The author discloses for the first time the discussions that were held at the international mecca of diplomats and idealists. Article one of the Third Convention relating to the opening of hostilities provides, the author indicates, that the contracting powers recognize that hostilities shall not be allowed to open among themselves without a non-equivocal communication made in advance in the form of a declaration of war. However, in regard to this stipulation of the Convention, the writer states that the representative of the United States took an exception, stating that the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has the constitutional right to defend the territory of the United States at any time and at any place, thus indicating that the United States does not intend to be bound by its terms.

There are other informations—inside dope—on the war preparations of the United States on November of last year when the American Government was supposedly exerting its best energies for the successful adjustment of the differences existing between Japan and the United States.

Wartime Election

The second article on Japan's Wartime General Election by Isojiro Furusawa gives an authoritative analysis of the trend of political affairs in Japan. The momentous general election which was held on April 30 and the subsequent reorganizations of the political structure, are discussed with the perspicacity and thoroughness of a man who knows what he is talking about.

With the Japanese campaign in Burma practically at an end, the subject of India's struggle for freedom, the third main contribution in the May issue of the magazine, will be widely read. The author Katsuji Inahara, has a thorough grasp of his subject matter. The multifarious problems which have arisen in the path of Indian independence since the British aggression into that country are taken up, one by one. He points out that Mahatma Gandhi is still the main pillar of Indian nationalism, that this "holy rebel" of India exercises an incalculable and tremendous influence on the minds of the general masses and political leaders. Pandit Nehru, on the other hand, is described as a practical, political worker, who is ready to grasp any opportunity which he thinks would serve the best interest of India. However, this does not indicate that Pandit Nehru is at loggerheads with Mahatma Gandhi, the writer warns, for Pandit Nehru embraces the Gandhian creed. The independence movement, the writer concludes, "possesses an invincible energy which nothing can kill, because it is vital and all-pervading—like the soul."

Two other informative articles, "Our National Intuitive Power" by Junjiro Takakusu and "Reconstruction of the South Seas" by Hiraku Fujioka are followed by the articles on Japanese pagodas and dolls. These two latter articles are very easy reading. The subjects are discussed from a historical angle, with excellent pictures to illustrate the many different pagodas and dolls in Japan.

Article on Dolls

In the article on dolls by Tokubei Yamada, the author indicates that in Japan the dolls used every year on March 3 and May 5, the girls' and boys' festivals respectively, are not intended to be mere playthings. Furthermore, other dolls in Japan are supposed to be charms against vermins and calamities and play a great part, even in the life of adults. Historical research points out that the dolls were regarded as substitutes for gods and men and that they were possessed with a spirit. The gradual evolution of dolls from this concept to the general idea held today in regard to dolls is discussed in this article.

The last forty pages of the magazine are given to extracts from Japanese periodicals, book reviews, a calendar of important events that have occurred during the past month, and documentary materials concerning the epochal Japan-Thai Exchange Rate agreement.

STORY OF MAN WHO HASTENED FALL OF SHOGUNATE REVEALED

Hikokuro Takayama Roamed Countryside Stirring Up Movement in Favor of Imperial Cause

One night in autumn, some 150 years ago, a samurai who was taller and stouter than the average Japanese, was seen standing by the railing of the Sanjo Ohashi Bridge in Kyoto, wistfully gazing in the direction of the Imperial Palace. Poorly dressed as he was, there was dignity in his features and bearing.

It was a moonlit night and the stream of the historic River Kamo was silently flowing under the bridge. Presently, the samurai knelt on the ground and reverently bowed toward the Imperial Palace. He gazed toward the Imperial Palace, solemnly muttered a few words, bowed again and quietly walked away.

The samurai was none other than Hikokuro Takayama, famous loyalist who lived in the latter half of the 18th century.

The restoration of the Imperial Rule in 1868 consequent upon the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which is known today as the Meiji Restoration marks the beginning of modern Japan. But the Meiji Restoration was not achieved in a day or a month. It was the climax in the long chain of events advocating the Imperial cause.

Many young loyalists who were directly or indirectly connected with the restoration movement, immediately before the restoration, met sad fates. Some of them were executed by the Shogun government, others died in prison, still others were assassinated or persecuted for having actively and fearlessly advocated the Imperial cause in spite of the disapproval of the Shogun government, which was then already tottering disastrously. The age was pregnant with possibilities and the country was not lacking in men of heroism, intelligence and wisdom to tear down the feudal regime to usher in the era of Imperial Rule.

A Fervent Loyalist

But the period in which Hikokuro Takayama was born was still in the age of propaganda and campaign for the spread of loyalist trend of thought. The loyalist movement, however, was already well on its way and not a few scholars, thinkers and patriots had already met tragic fates as a result of this plotting against the Shogun government. Takayama was one of them who played his part as a fervent loyalist to pave the way for the accomplishment of the Meiji Restoration some 75 years later.

Hikokuro Takayama was a descendant of Totomi-no-tami Takayama, one of the trusted retainers of Yoshisada Nitta who was one of the most famous loyalists in the history of Japan. At the age of 13, young Takayama read 'Taiheiki,' a historical narrative, and was very much inspired by the accounts of Yoshisada Nitta and Masashige Kusunoki, both famous warriors of the 14th century, who devoted all their lives to the defense of the Imperial Family and finally died fighting against Takauji Ashikaga, the head of the rebel forces.

Fired by these accounts of the loyalist warriors, Takayama finally resolved to become a loyalist and render service to the Imperial Family just as faithfully as they did to the Emperor Godaigo. He cherished this ideal and hoped that some day he might journey throughout the country to disseminate it in the minds of his countrymen.

Takayama lost his parents when he was still an infant and was brought up by his grandmother. When he attained the age of 18, he thought that the time had come when he must go on his mission to propagate his loyalist thought, but was afraid that his grandmother would not grant him leave as he was still too young for such an undertaking. He was, however, burning with the desire to start on his self-imposed mission and quietly planned ways and means to bring about the realization of his dream.

One night, when his grandmother and the other members of the family were all asleep, he crept out of bed and left home, leaving a letter to his grandmother. The letter stated: "I am going to Kyoto to study there for a few years. I wanted to tell you this before I left, but I did not do so because I was afraid that you would not allow me to go. I have a friend in Kyoto and I am going to see him. Please do not worry about me."

Walks to Kyoto

So Takayama went to Kyoto afoot, leaving his grandmother behind, to visit the Imperial capital, where the Emperors had lived for more than 10 centuries. This was the beginning of his wanderings which lasted through almost all his life. He stayed in the Imperial capital for about two years, devoting much of his time to reading and calling on prominent persons of that time. Then he started on his journey to the central section of the mainland. During this journey, he came into contact with many promising young men as well as prominent scholars and thinkers.

One day he became acquainted with Sazan Suga, who was about his age and later became a noted scholar. In his conversation with Suga, Takayama strongly deplored the Shogun's misgovernment and his overbearing attitude toward the Imperial Family. "Whenever I think of this," he said with his face flushed "and the fact that His Majesty the Emperor is being placed in the present powerless predicament, I simply cannot remain in docile resignation." As he uttered these words, he sobbed, and Suga who was listening to him in silence, was very deeply moved by his friend's passionate devotion to the Imperial Family.

Takayama told his friend that he was going to travel throughout the country and contact many great men and scholars so that he might learn something from them to improve himself. Before he left, he told his new friend that he anticipated he would have to sleep out of doors often because he had no funds. One winter, he went on, he had slept outdoors in a thin kimono to see whether he could stand such an ordeal. As he found that the rigor of winter had no serious effect on his health, he was convinced that he was fully prepared to face any hardship and difficulty that he might encounter during the journey. This prompted him, he said, to start on the journey.

Returns to Birth Place

Vagrant as he was, he wanted to go as far as Kyushu, but as he realized that he had promised his grandmother to return home in a few years, he decided to go back home to her in Nitta county, Joshu. When he arrived at his home, he was given a joyous reception by his grandmother, uncle and the rest of the members of his family. As he had always been attached to his grandmother and had thought of her a great deal during his travels, he was very glad to be home again. He remained at home for several years to please her.

One day, he was greatly surprised to hear that Daini Yamagata, a great loyalist and scholar, had been arrested and executed and that Shikibu Takeuchi, also a scholar and loyalist, had been exiled to a distant island by the Shogun government. The Tokugawa Shogun, which was regarded by loyalists as having usurped the political power of the Throne, had apparently been growing increasingly restless and uneasy over the loyalist activities against it and resorted to the drastic steps to suppress them. Takayama was deeply moved by those incidents and became more resolute than ever in his advocacy of the Imperial cause.

This is no time, he thought, to remain at home and enjoy an easy life. So in the summer of 1774 at the age of 28, this time with the permission of his grandmother, he again set out on his travels. As he did not have much money, he often had to sleep in the open, but he was young and strong and could stand any amount of physical hardships.

Takayama traveled far and wide, making a pilgrimage to the Grand Shrines of Ise, meeting old friends, making new ones, and discussing with them ways and means of accomplishing the restoration of the Imperial Family to political power.

During his wanderings he visited Kyoto repeatedly and came home occasionally to visit his grandmother for brief spells. At the age of 35, he went to Yedo (present Tokyo), the Shogun's seat of government. Later he traveled in the northeastern part of the country, and when he visited Mito, the home of loyalist trend of thought, he was received by retainers of the feudal lord of Mito with an enthusiastic reception.

Indignation Aroused

During the journey, he often became indignant over the fact that many Imperial mausolea had been left in a dilapidated state while the mausoleum in Nikko of Ieyasu Tokugawa, founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, was housed in a resplendent edifice and made an object of nation-wide veneration. He was convinced of the necessity of upsetting the Shogun government by resorting to violence, but the time was not yet mature for such a subversive plot.

In 1786, he returned home again and celebrated the 88th anniversary of his grandmother's birthday. On the following year, however, she passed away and his grief over her death was so great that he observed mourning for three years. During this period, Shogun authorities who had been suspicious of his activities for some time questioned him on three occasions but were unable to find any evidence of disloyalty to the Shogun and had to release him each time.

In the winter of 1790, when he went to Kyoto again, the first thing he noticed was that the Imperial Palace, which had been under construction for some time consequent on its destruction by fire in January of the previous year, was fully completed on a fair scale. He was strongly impressed by the scene of the new Imperial Palace, which was stately and dignified, in comparison with the old establishment. It was erected under the direct supervision of Lord Sadanobu Matsudaira, the Shogun's premier. Matsudaira himself came to Kyoto and made efforts to reproduce the Imperial Palace in conformity to ancient traditions.

Under the circumstances, Takayama believed that as long as Lord Matsudaira remained as the premier, the Shogun government would be considerate of the dignity of the Imperial Family. In this frame of mind, he abandoned his desire to upset the Shogun government by violent methods.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Shashin Shuho; another weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 221 dated May 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. The Weekly is specially edited in commemoration of the 37th anniversary of the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War, and is fully devoted to deal with the activities of the Japanese Imperial Navy, which are told in pictures with brief explanations.